



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

WILLIAM A. BELL, SR.
MAYOR

December 18, 2015

Ms. Barbara Alfano
Region 4 Brownfields Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, Atlanta GA 30303-8960
Phone (404) 562-8923

Dear Ms. Alfano:

The City of Birmingham is pleased to submit the attached application to the FY 2016 US EPA Brownfields Program for a Brownfield Community-Wide Assessment Grant in the amount of \$400,000 (\$200,000 for Hazardous Substances and \$200,000 for Petroleum). The award of this grant will further a community driven effort to revitalize North Birmingham, an area of critical need within our City, through the assessment of commercial and industrial brownfield properties with both known and suspected contamination.

Required Information	
a. Applicant Information:	City of Birmingham, Alabama
b. Applicant DUNS Number:	07-2103559
c. Funding Request:	<i>i.</i> Grant type – Community-wide Assessment <i>ii.</i> Federal Funds Requested: \$400,000 <i>iii.</i> Contamination: Hazardous Substances \$200,000 and Petroleum \$200,000
d. Location:	North Birmingham Community, City of Birmingham, Alabama
e. Property Information:	Community Wide
f. Contacts:	<i>i.</i> Project Director: John G. Colon Director, Community Development 710 20 th Street North Birmingham, Alabama 35203 Phone: (205) 254-2309 Fax: (205) 254-2717 john.colon@birminghamal.gov
	<i>ii.</i> Highest Ranking Elected Official: Mayor William A. Bell, Sr. 710 20 th Street North Birmingham, Alabama 35203 Phone: (205) 254-2283 Fax: (205) 254-2007 william.bell@birminghamal.gov
g. Date Submitted:	December 18, 2015

h. Project Period:	Three years
i. Population:	212,193 (US 2010 Census)
j. Considerations & Other Factors	See attached checklist

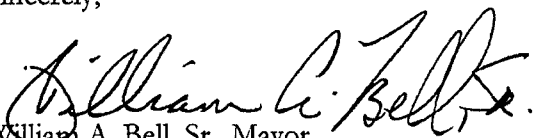
Through its Brownfields Program, the City of Birmingham hopes to enhance human health, the environment, and the economic vitality of this area of great need. This project means the initiation of successful redevelopment of sites which will, in turn, reduce blight, provide new jobs and contribute to improved living conditions for all residents.

We believe the following are the key strengths in the North Birmingham's proposed application:

1. North Birmingham is a designated EPA "Making a Visible Difference Community." This has provided a tremendous resource and wealth of attention from EPA and other partners to the community's cleanup and revitalization efforts. (<http://www2.epa.gov/north-birmingham-project>);
2. North Birmingham has already established the North Birmingham Community Coalition, Brownfields Task Force and has adopted a formal Revitalization Action Plan dated (02/2015);
3. North Birmingham's celebrated role as cultural and economic touchstones for the City of Birmingham's Civil Rights movement and industrial heritage;
4. The strong community need as evidenced by multiple cumulative impacts and multiple brownfields;
5. The pre-existing EPA sponsored, "Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (IWG) for North Birmingham" which includes several active interagency (local/state/federal agencies/non-profits/communities/) subgroups working on economic development, housing, transportation issues and more;
6. The established RPCGB Comprehensive Plan for Greater Birmingham as well as the Framework Plan for Revitalization for North Birmingham, which are essential foundation and policy elements for this brownfields proposal and provide specific policy and guidance on brownfields revitalization;
7. The strong history of community engagement, workshops and visioning held to discuss and direct North Birmingham's revitalization efforts and including the formation of a Brownfields Task Force, which serves as the collective, community led body to help identify and prioritize brownfield sites.
8. A complete GIS based inventory of brownfield sites within the North Birmingham community, accomplished through the collaboration of federal, state, local and community based partners.
9. The identification of several shovel-ready, catalyst brownfield properties, prioritized through the North Birmingham's community driven process provide for the immediate production of successful outputs and outcomes.
10. The leverage of millions of dollars in private, local, state, federal and non-profit investments currently at work within the North Birmingham community.

The City of Birmingham appreciates the opportunity to apply for FY 16 EPA Brownfields Community-wide Assessment Grant funding to support environmental justice efforts and restoration of economic vitality in an area of great need within its community.

Sincerely,


William A. Bell, Sr., Mayor
City of Birmingham

Regional Priorities Form/Other Factors Checklist

Name of Applicant: CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Regional Priorities Other Factor

Regional Priority Title(s):

Page Number(s): _____

Assessment Other Factors Checklist

	Other Factor	Page #
	<i>None of the Other Factors are applicable.</i>	
	Community population is 10,000 or less.	
	Applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory.	
	Targeted brownfield sites are impacted by mine-scarred land.	
	Project is primarily focusing on Phase II assessments.	
X	Applicant demonstrates firm leveraging commitments for facilitating brownfield project completion by identifying amounts and contributors of funding in the proposal and have included documentation.	9-10
X	Recent (2008 or later) significant economic disruption has occurred within community, resulting in a significant percentage loss of community jobs and tax base.	6
	Applicant is one of the 24 recipients, or a core partner/implementation strategy party, of a "manufacturing community" designation provided by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) under the Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership (IMCP).	
	Applicant is a recipient or a core partner of HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities (PSC) grant funding or technical assistance that is directly tied to the proposed Brownfields project, and can demonstrate that funding from a PSC grant/technical assistance has or will benefit the project area.	
	Applicant is a recipient of an EPA Brownfields Area-Wide Planning grant.	



1. **Community Need**

a. **Targeted Community and Brownfields**

i. **Targeted Community Description.** The City of Birmingham has an illustrious history. Founded in 1871 as an industrial city in the age of coal and steel, Birmingham developed into a center of prosperity in its early history. Expansion of the railroads and the introduction of mining operations upon the discovery of abundant iron ore, coal and limestone in the area, fueled the early economy. Two coke furnaces began operation in 1880 (coke usually made from coal is used in iron and steel industry processes (primarily in blast furnaces) to reduce iron ore to iron). By 1885, the population ballooned from 1,200 to 25,000. In 1900, the first commercial shipment of steel was dispatched and mills and other factories began producing finished steel products in Birmingham. Through the 1960s, Birmingham was an industrial powerhouse, with iron and steel production as major industries. The City was also a major producer of coal, coke and natural gas, railroad cars and construction materials (windows, doors, pipes, and concrete materials).

Today, the City is undergoing a rebirth, as Birmingham's economy diversifies from a heavy reliance on industrial manufacturing. Though manufacturing maintains both a tangible and visual presence in Birmingham, industries such as banking, telecommunications, electrical power transmission, medical care, college education and insurance, have had a positive effect on the city through welcome economic diversification. Significant private investments have transformed the downtown district into a 24-hour mixed-use district. The market for downtown lofts and condominiums has grown dramatically, while restaurant, retail and cultural venues have expanded. However, significant pockets of poverty remain throughout the urban neighborhoods of Birmingham, and not all areas within the City are yet as prosperous—one of these impoverished areas is North Birmingham.

The North Birmingham Community, 10.05 square miles in size, is the focus of this application. Located just north of Birmingham's downtown, south of the cities of Fultondale and Gardendale, and bisected by two major highways (Interstate 65 and U.S. Highway 31). The community is bordered by Village Creek to the south and generally bounded by Walker Chapel Road to the north and both State Route 79 and the CSX railroad to the east. **The center of Birmingham's rich civil rights history, the North Birmingham community is the poorest, most economically disadvantaged area in the City.** The Community originated as a series of company-built camps for industrial workers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Houses for the African American workers were clustered immediately adjacent to their respective industries (coke plants, an asphalt batch plant, finished wood product and steel/pipe manufacturing/fitting). As these industries began to close their doors, the community's gradual economic decline began to take hold. **Brownfields are prolific here.** Large, idle and long since abandoned, these former industrial sites are the community's largest obstacle to economic stability and revitalization. High crime rates, low educational attainment, desperate levels of poverty and sky-high unemployment have plagued this predominantly African American community for decades, resulting in a fragile, high risk population. With severe blight, extreme poverty, and a lagging workforce, substantial investments are necessary to revitalize the community and environmental assessments are a key component.

Birmingham is no stranger to difficult and seemingly intractable problems. The City (particularly North Birmingham) played a major role in the struggle for civil rights in the 1960s amidst the integration of public transportation and facilities by federal authorities. The community is home to the historic Bethel Baptist Church and numerous other historically significant civil rights movement sites. Against daunting odds, the citizens of this community fought hard to end many decades of discrimination. The collective will, determination and faith of the people of Birmingham to remedy a century of social ills became a beacon of hope for millions of oppressed citizens across the country.

Despite the significant hurdles it faces, the resiliency and commitment of North Birmingham residents to revitalize their community is unshaken and has only been fortified. Its strategic location, access to major transportation networks, available land, and rich history provide a vital foundation as the community moves forward with revitalization efforts. With assistance from the EPA under its Making a Visible Difference (MVD) program (North Birmingham is one of 50 program communities nationwide), significant community driven planning efforts for brownfield redevelopment have been undertaken in the last two years and the North Birmingham Community Coalition was formed. **The North Birmingham Community Framework Plan and the associated North Birmingham Community Health Impact Assessment (HIA), completed in 2014 will guide the proposed project.** This effort (community driven and led by area residents) was a cooperative effort of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Georgia Institute of Technology, Metropolitan Planning Organization, the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham and the neighborhood associations of Fairmont, Acipco-Finley, Collegeville, Harriman Park, Hooper City and North Birmingham (all part of the target area).

ii. **Demographic Information** As exhibited in the table below, **North Birmingham has pervasive poverty and demonstrates a desperate level of socio-economic hardship.** In this predominantly minority community (93.7%), over



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one third of the population lives below the poverty line. Childhood poverty is at an even higher rate—(95.3%) of all North Birmingham school children meet the federal poverty line eligibility for the free lunch program (<http://public-schools.startclass.com>). Income levels here are a fraction of both state and national averages. Unemployment levels are nearly 400% higher here than state levels. Public assistance within North Birmingham is more than double the national rate. Educational attainment is both a symptom and a contributor to the struggle in this community. Nearly 25% of adult residents failed to complete high school in this community. Poverty here is generational and gripping. **North Birmingham is an area of critical socio-economic need and environmental justice concerns.** The table below further illustrates the socio economic profile of North Birmingham in contrast to City, State and National figures.

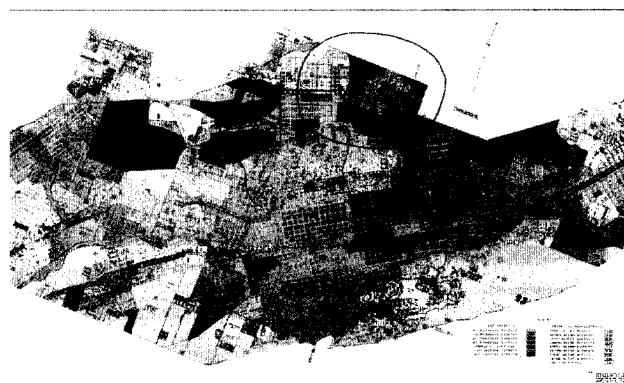
	North Birmingham	City of Birmingham	State of Alabama	USA
Population	8,560	212,295	4,799,277	311,536,594
Children	2,183 (25.5%)	46,140 (21.7%)	1,123,367 (23.4%)	73,877,478 (23.7%)
Female	4,514 (52.7%)	113,394 (53.4%)	2,470,685 (51.4%)	158,289,182 (50.8%)
Minority	8,121 (93.7%)	162,942 (76.8%)	1,473,089 (30.7%)	80,944,015 (25.9%)
African-American	7,747 (90.5%)	158,112 (74.5%)	1,262,152 (26.3%)	39,167,010 (12.6%)
Hispanic	265 (3.1%)	6,559 (0.03%)	188,294 (0.04%)	51,786,591 (16.6%)
Poverty Rate	35.1%	24.9%	18.6%	15.4%
Public Assistance/SNAP	33%	16%	18.8%	14.9%
Unemployment	23.2%	9.0%	6.4%	9.7%
Not in Labor Force	67.6%	40.9%	40.6%	35.7%
Per Capita Income	\$11,797	\$19,650	\$23,680	\$28,155
Median HH Income	\$18,097	\$31,445	\$43,253	\$53,046
No H.S. Diploma 25+	24.6%	16.4%	16.9%	14.0%
No Vehicle Available	22.4%	14.8%	6.4%	9.1%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 (accessed October 2015)

iii. Description of Brownfields

The presence of brownfields in the North Birmingham Community is profound and overwhelming. As you enter the community, you are immediately stuck by the sheer size and number of abandoned, dilapidated, idle and vacant former industrial sites that dominate this community. It is truly an industrial graveyard. The impediment they provide to even vehicular travel is troubling. Roads were built around these sites, some hundreds of acres in size. Now fenced off (mostly), pedestrians and vehicles must traverse around them. **The North Birmingham community, 10.05 square miles in size (6,431 acres), is characterized by a 52.6% property vacancy rate (3,382 acres).** Additionally, there are 684 acres of vacant industrial properties and another 54 acres of vacant commercial property classified as dilapidated or deteriorated. **Some 1,762 North Birmingham properties were tax delinquent as of January 2014 according to the Community's Framework Plan. 1,006 of these properties within the target community were tax delinquent for more than 5 years.** Hundreds of acres of brownfields exist directly within its boundaries.

The Community originated as a series of company-built camps for industrial workers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. **Residences were constructed immediately adjacent to the plants and factories.** In the racially segregated south, African American residences were restricted by zoning district—an exacting form of redlining. This 1926 zoning map highlights the reality of what this meant for citizens in North Birmingham, where red denotes land designated for heavy industrial uses. The lighter brown area at the center within the dark red circle represents residential property zoned for African Americans. Given the consequences of the circumstances this led to today for this community, it also represents the target area for this application. That red circle represents North Birmingham, entirely encapsulated by heavy industry from its inception.



The area has historically been home to the most noxious of industries and commercial activities in the City, that while economically stimulating for the City overall, were vastly detrimental to the immediate residents within the area. Over the years, this area of the City has been home to and surrounded by coke manufacturing plants (defined above), blast furnaces,



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several coal fired power plants are in the immediate vicinity, numerous foundries, steel plants, pipe fitting operations, concrete and building material manufacturing facilities, distribution centers, lumber and milling operations, finished wood product manufacturing plants, and warehousing. A number of historical junkyards, unofficial/undocumented landfills, industrial waste and off-site storage yards intermittently dot the community.

Over the years, as the industry failed, so did the surrounding communities. In the 1970's and 1980's as environmental regulations increased, it became more costly and more difficult for many of these industries to maintain the profit margins to which they had become accustomed. The regional economy of the south slowly shifted away from manufacturing as industries sought both cheaper labor and less stringent regulation abroad. Many local operators in North Birmingham began to close their doors one by one. Unemployment grew and incomes dwindled. Crime rates increased and property values declined. Local neighborhood businesses relocated or went out of business and, as a result, Vacancy rates soared. Those that were able sought jobs elsewhere and the more affluent in the community moved away due to a growing lack of opportunity. As a result, this community is now left with the byproduct of 150 years of cumulative environmental damage and hundreds, if not thousands, of acres of brownfield properties, where contamination is not only perceived but known. The combination of the proximity of residential areas to heavy industry and the lack of environmental regulation during the early 20th century has caused significant environmental pollution that has accumulated over time. A documented history of environmental contamination, culminating in the designation of a 400 acre Superfund site at its center (35th Avenue), has left North Birmingham with significant environmental challenges. While EPA began investigation and cleanup up of the superfund site in 2009, numerous other sites (brownfields) in the community were unaddressed.

An initial inventory of brownfield properties by the community (September 2015) identified 236 acres and includes a collection of 85 sites which are idle, vacant, abandoned with known documentation of contaminants or the public perception of such. Further detail on the inventory process is contained below in Section V.2.a.ii., Site Selection. Former uses identified in the inventory include: various coke manufacturing and related steel fabrication uses, machine shops, manufacturing facilities, former foundries, finished wood product plants, automotive repair facilities, metal fabrication facilities, fueling stations and warehousing. Key catalyst sites include: **the former Riggins School (3101 44th Ave N.)** 9.32 acres located immediately adjacent to the Fairmont Oaks Public Housing development and a coke manufacturing plant. The school was shut down due to the discovery of soil contamination and remediated, however subsequent soil sampling revealed additional/remaining contaminants. Contaminants of concern include lead, arsenic and PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons). **The intersection of 35th Avenue North and 27th Street North including the North Birmingham Elementary School (2620 35th Ave N),** and an abandoned gas/service station (3401 27th St N). Contaminants of concern include lead, asbestos, petroleum, PAHs and solvents. **Seven brownfield inventory sites (contiguous) on 27th Avenue North** include 32.31 acres of previously industrial properties, all abandoned and in disrepair, and collectively present a corridor opportunity for neighborhood commercial use. This corridor is immediately adjacent to a new Pedestrian Bridge currently under construction. **The former health center property located at 2817 30th Avenue N,** a one acre site currently owned by the Jefferson County Board of Health, is another priority site. A federally qualified health center, is envisioned by the community at this location. Contaminants of concern based on historical use include metals (such as lead, copper, and arsenic); benzene; creosote; pentachlorophenol (PCP); chromium; PCB; beryllium; dioxin; wood preservatives; VOCs; dioxin; beryllium; degreasing agents; solvents; waste oils; polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH); petroleum hydrocarbons; various organic compounds; solvents; paint and paint sludges; scrap metal; waste oils; VOCs; and BTEX (<http://www.chso.com/contaminants.htm#v04rP9Q2MiSX.Aosz.99>).

iv. **Cumulative Environmental Issues** Mention has already been made to the historical siting of heavy industry and commercial activities immediately adjacent to the residential areas within the North Birmingham community. This was an unfortunate, although deliberate, byproduct of racial segregation and work-site housing during the City's early development and one that continues to promulgate environmental justice issues today. North Birmingham is home to several coke manufacturing plants, blast furnaces, several coal fired power plants, numerous foundries, steel plants, pipe fitting operations, concrete and building material manufacturing facilities, distribution centers, lumber and milling operations, finished wood product manufacturing plants, and warehousing. Additionally, number of historical junkyards, undocumented landfills and industrial waste and off-site storage yards intermittently dot the community. While many of these are currently vacant, idle brownfield sites today, some of these uses are still in operation. Presently, two coke manufacturing plants (collectively operating 252 coke ovens and producing 1.13 million metric tons of coke annually) continue to run 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Other active sources of industrial pollution include a manufacturer of coil and extrusion coatings primarily for light gauge steel and aluminum building products (reported 47,607 lbs. of toxic releases to EPA's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) in 2012), a steel manufacturing plant located within Collegeville neighborhood (reported 2,350 lbs. of toxic releases to TRI, 2013), a coal plant, the railroad lines and sizeable



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rail yard (located in the community) and a recycling and industrial services facility, which presents a significant quality of life problem for the neighborhood as materials are piled up two stories high, their operations are loud and contribute heavily to truck traffic in residential areas. Mineral wool piles (a slag fiber byproduct of the coke manufacturing process) sit in exposed waste storage yards, some 4 stories high. Soot from both stacks in the community and dust from these piles collect on every surface of the community. The siting of these sources of pollutants immediately adjacent to minority residences (historically designated for African American populations) is a significant environmental justice issue.

In addition to brownfields and active industrial uses, a number of other cumulative social and environmental issues have resulted in a disproportionate impact on the North Birmingham community. The community was dissected over the years by the construction of US highway 31 and Interstates 65, 20 and 59, which effectively severed North Birmingham from the rest of the downtown and introduced yet another source of air, water and soil pollution to the community. Residents in the target area are also subject to a network of unrestricted rail lines, serviced by diesel locomotives. In addition to the added emissions from the trains, these rail lines routinely carry hazardous materials to and from the industries they were built to serve. Beyond the risk of the contaminants they carry, the rail lines pose a very real and physical threat to the community. With no separation from residences, the North Birmingham community has experienced unimaginable tragedy along the tracks. Numerous deaths and dismemberments have been documented. So severe is the risk associated with the rail lines, that a pedestrian bridge is being constructed within the community to provide safe passage for residents and restore connectivity for this community.

b. Impacts on Targeted Community Brownfields have had a significant impacts to the public health and welfare of residents in the North Birmingham community. This predominantly African American community has not only been subject to the greatest environmental exposure risk in the City by design under the racially segregated zoning of its early history, but has also now been disproportionately affected by the brownfields that have resulted from industrial decline.

Threats to Public Health & Risk of Exposure. There are three main pathways of exposure to environmental contamination; air, water and soil. Documented contamination within the North Birmingham community encompasses all of these. The community is subject to both legacy soil contamination and the ongoing air toxics from present day operations. Storm water runoff and toxic releases have impaired waterways and migrated contaminants to off-site locations. Additionally, parts of the North Birmingham community are prone to substantial flooding along Village Creek (southern border). Risk of contaminant migration is high. **Air** - As early as the 1970's Birmingham significant air quality concerns. So bad were the levels in 1971 that a federal judge had to issue a court injunction to shut down 23 facilities in the City to alleviate the record levels of particulate matter in the air. While improvements to air quality in the community have been dramatic since that time (in part due to the closure of many heavy industries and manufacturing facilities), air pollution continues to be a problem and **the City of Birmingham ranks 17th worst in the nation for air quality (out of 220) by the American Lung Association.** Jefferson County Department of Health (JCDH) conducted an air monitoring study, the Birmingham Air Toxics Study (BATS), at four locations in Jefferson County for the purpose of assessing the potential health effects resulting from the local population's exposure to chemicals in ambient air. Data collection occurred from July 15, 2005 – June 26, 2006. Two of these monitoring stations were within the North Birmingham Community target area. Findings from the JCDH report dated February 2009 stated that for the two North Birmingham monitors **there were fourteen potential risk drivers for chronic cancer risk:** 1,3-butadiene, acetaldehyde, arsenic, benzene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, beryllium, cadmium, carbon tetrachloride, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, hexavalent chromium, naphthalene, p-dichlorobenzene and tetrachloroethylene. The cumulative chronic cancer risk was calculated to exceed the threshold for significant cancer risk. Of this overall risk, the largest contributor was benzene, which accounted for 35% of the total risk. **There were eight potential risk drivers for chronic non-cancer exposure hazard** 1,3-butadiene, acetaldehyde, acetonitrile, acrolein, arsenic, benzene, manganese and naphthalene. **Soil** - EPA conducted soil sampling in the vicinity of the 35th Street Superfund site, where over 2,000 properties were identified. Of the 1,100 properties sampled, 400 were over the Removal Management Level, and 50 were an order of magnitude higher than the Removal Management Level (Lead >1,200 ppm; Arsenic > 390 ppm; Benzo(a)pyrene > 15 ppm). While these properties are excluded from the proposed brownfield assessment project, they indicate the magnitude of off-site contamination and the migration of contaminants within the community. Area residents are extremely concerned that similar conditions exist throughout the North Birmingham community. **Ground & Surface Water** - There are two watersheds within the North Birmingham community, Five-Mile Creek and Village Creek. These waterbodies are used for recreation by community residents, both for swimming and fishing. According to an EPA briefing document dated April 2014, there are a number of present environmental concerns. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) lists Five Mile Creek as impaired by ammonia, toxic organics (PAHs) and inorganics (cyanide), organic enrichment (CBOD), and zinc. Village Creek is also currently listed as impaired by heavy metals, pH, siltation, pathogens and pesticides. The cause for



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impairments is listed as a variety of sources such as industrial discharge, historical mining activity, landfills, municipal storm water, and sanitary sewer overflows.

Reductions to Health Care Access. Community residents have less access to insurance because of job losses and underemployment due to business closures directly tied to now brownfield sites. Disinvestment in the community has resulted in the closure of the only two medical facilities located within the community which further reduces health care accessibility. North Birmingham is designated as Medically Underserved Area (MUA) by the US Health Resource and Services Administration (HRSA) based upon its lack of health care providers, high infant mortality rates, high poverty rates and high elderly population.

Threats to Public Safety. Many brownfields sites are improperly secured and/or fencing is torn down because of the impediment they provide to pedestrian traffic. Derelict sites, particularly those that are unsecured provide a haven for vandalism, arson, loitering, drug and other illicit activities and present serious issues for residents. Brownfield sites throughout North Birmingham have directly contributed to higher crime rates and further disinvestment of the area. Per local/FBI data, the violent crime rate (per 1,000 residents) in North Birmingham is 19.15 compared to 13.45 (City), 4.31 (AL) and 3.8 (US). The property crime rate in North Birmingham is 109.46 compared to 66.74 (City), 33.51 (AL) and 27.3 (US). Coupled with a lack of accessible park amenities, abandoned buildings and derelict properties have provided an attractive nuisance and serious safety hazard for children, who investigate abandoned, suspect sites.

Reduce Access to Neighborhood Goods and Services. New investment within the community is stalled by the real and perceived stigma of contamination of suitably sized properties based on historic uses of the many brownfield sites. Limited access to healthy foods (through the absence of grocery stores) is a significant issue within North Birmingham and the community is identified by USDA as a food desert. In the entirety of the community (13.2 square miles), only one grocery store exists to serve area residents. Reduced or inhibited access to a full grocery store reduces the community's ability to access fresh, healthy food options. There is a heavy reliance on convenience foods, higher in fat, salt and sugar. This has greatly increased obesity, diabetes and other diseases. These adverse factors have all negatively impacted the public health and welfare in North Birmingham and their presence and impact is disproportionately higher within this community.

The groups most at risk for exposures and health risks associated with brownfields are the most sensitive among the human population. The North Birmingham community is home to a number of these **sensitive populations**, including minorities (93.7%), children (25.5%), and women of child bearing age (26.4%), low income persons (35.1%) and the elderly (32.1%). These population groups are particularly and disproportionately subject to higher rates of poverty and subsequently are at greater health risk from environmental factors. This is due in large part because they are more likely to live in older, substandard housing units and in closer proximity to environmental pollutants. This is particularly true in North Birmingham, with documented air, soil and water contamination by known carcinogens and where cancer rates of residents are significantly higher than county, state and national rates in nearly every category. Worse still than the higher incidence rates, are the mortality rates, particularly within minority groups. Alabama's cancer mortality rate is 195.8 – higher than the US rate of 182.3. Among males, black males have a higher cancer mortality rate than white males (313.8 versus 243.8). Among females, black females have a higher cancer mortality rate than white females (169.5 versus 152.5).

Type of Cancer	North Birmingham (35207)	Jefferson County	State of Alabama	United States
All Cancers	521.4	515.3	462.5	454.2
Oral	12.9	10.6	10.3	10.8
Esophagus	7.5	4.9	6.1	4.2
Stomach	12.1	7.8	11.1	7.3
Small Intestine	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.2
Colorectal	66.4	51.7	48.2	44.7
Kidney	19.7	18.2	15.3	15.5
Leukemia	7.5	11.7	11.8	13.3
Lung	57.4	68.2	75.1	65.7

2002-20011. Age Adjusted Rate per 100,000; males and females. Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, (Accessed November 2015)

It is difficult to isolate reliable health indicators for the North Birmingham community. **Health data within Alabama is produced in County and statewide sub-sets only.** Local authorities have neither the resources nor data to produce their own. In Birmingham, wealthier suburban communities within Jefferson County where access to health care and the ability to afford top care is far more prevalent, undoubtedly skew the data. The North Birmingham community targeted by this project has far less access to quality health care and have far fewer resources to afford it, as supported by data from



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the US Health Resource and Services Administration (HRSA). The community is designated as Medically Underserved Areas/Population (MUA/P) by HRSA based upon its lack of health care providers (primary care, mental health, and dental), high infant mortality rates, high poverty rates and high elderly population. Further, **North Birmingham ranks as underserved in every category of medical service provision AND by every qualifier that HRSA measures.** Brownfields in the target community, and the resulting blight, social and economic disruptions, aggravate health issues that affect the poorer, predominantly African American neighborhoods discussed above.

Health Indicator	Jefferson County	Alabama	U.S.
Stroke age-adjusted death rate/100,000	62.4	72.5	54.6
Breast cancer age-adjusted death rate/100,000	26.0	26.5	22.9
Adults who have asthma	13.8%	8.6%	8.9%
Low birth weights (<2500 grams)/ 1,000 live births	11.0	10.0	8.2
Heart Disease age-adjusted death rate/ 100,000	230	228.4	180.1
Neonatal death rate/1,000 live births	9.3	5.5	4.5

Source: www.cdc.gov; www.adph.org (Accessed October 2015)

c. Financial Need

i. Economic Conditions North Birmingham is an extremely economically challenged area within the City. Depressed income, sky high unemployment and exceedingly high rates of poverty are detailed above in Section V.b.1.a. Values of properties in the shadow of a superfund site surrounded by a graveyard of other suspect industrial sites have hit bottom. New development is non-existent here and without assessment to clearly define the presence/extent of environmental contamination, it is unlikely to occur. Sadly, the environmental stigma does not stop at the suspect brownfield sites. Property values for residences have plummeted and home sales are exceedingly rare. The few sales that do occur are for outrageously reduced prices and are sold to landlords as rental properties. According to US Census figures, the average home value within North Birmingham \$43,100, a fraction of the \$133,500 citywide, \$122,400 statewide and \$221,900 nationwide figures. The average residential property here produces just \$600 in taxable revenues annually for the City. Commercial and industrial properties fail to contribute much either, as many are idle and vacant. An existing conditions report commissioned in September 2014, revealed there were 1,762 tax delinquent properties in the North Birmingham community. Of these, 1,006, a staggering 57.6%, had been delinquent for over 5 years. The number of vacant, abandoned and derelict properties within the North Birmingham community, account for 509.689 acres of property that produce no tax revenues whatsoever. Currently, there are 1,028 structures citywide in the condemnation process with 93 of those are eligible for demolition. For North Birmingham, there are 85 structures in the process, with 13 eligible for demolition right now. (The City increased its demolition budget for the year from \$1 million to \$3 million.) **These conditions conspire to create a limited property tax base on which to draw, leaving the City unable to address the current need for assessment and remediation within this community.** Local economic conditions have been further impacted by industrial decline and the drastic number of plant closures in the community. According to the U. S. Census Bureau, general manufacturing employment for the City of Birmingham has decreased substantially from 34,772 in 2000 to 22,741 in 2010 (-34.6%). The closings of manufacturing plants have resulted in the relocation or complete elimination of thousands of higher income employment in the City and greatly contributed to the increase in poverty as displaced workers struggled to find equal-paying jobs. In the last five years, 5,441 manufacturing jobs were lost (Division of Workforce Development Department, State of Alabama, <http://www.madeinalabama.com> Accessed October 2015).

ii. Economic Effects of Brownfields. The poverty, high unemployment and low incomes of the residents of North Birmingham are clearly demonstrated in the Demographic Table above. Brownfields carry a stigma due to the potential economic burden of known/perceived environmental concerns. As a result, a once thriving industrial or commercial center weakens and eventually withers. Blight ensues, a condition where substantial number of vacant deteriorated structures lead to economic distress or endanger life or property. Businesses locate elsewhere, with lost jobs and opportunity. As discussed above, environmental stigma has virtually eliminated property value (both commercial and residential) within the North Birmingham community. This has significantly reduced the tax base and depleted resident/community wealth. Compounding the lack of financial contribution from brownfields (tax delinquencies are epidemic) are the strain placed upon City resources to secure sites, maintain derelict properties and provide police and fire resources on sites which are a burdensome haven for vandalism, arson, loitering, drug and other illicit activities. Consequently, the diminishment in property values for these properties and their surroundings also deprive essential city tax revenues.

2. Project Description and Feasibility of Success



a. Project Description, Project Timing and Site Selection

i. Project Description. The City of Birmingham is requesting a US EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant for hazardous substances & petroleum products of \$400,000 for a **community-wide** brownfields assessment program. **Through the proposed grant project, the City is seeking to address the most critical area of need within its boundaries, the North Birmingham community.** This minority community encompasses the most environmentally at risk population subjected to a century of pollution, living immediately within the historical industrial core of the City. This grant will fund up to 24 ASTM-AAI compliant Phase I ESAs (Environmental Site Assessments), 1 Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), 8 Site-Specific QAPPs, 8 Phase II ESAs, and 8 Analysis for Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCAs) or reuse plans. Details of these tasks are provided below in section 2.b.iv. In order to maximize the requested funding, no EPA funds are requested for the reimbursement of City personnel or fringe benefits. Birmingham will provide all dedicated staff time as in-kind to supplement the requested federal funding and maximize the proposed project activities.

The North Birmingham Brownfields Program directly aligns with the North Birmingham Community Framework Plan, developed as a granular neighborhood plan adopted into the City's Comprehensive plan in late 2013. The recommendations of this plan were developed during the plan's public engagement process with the findings of the North Birmingham Community Health Impact Assessment. The three overarching recommendations, Community Renewal, Industrial Development, and Commercial Development are summarized below. Brownfields redevelopment strategies are specifically detailed in this report as a primary performance vehicle. **Community Renewal Goals:** 1) Eliminate blight and strengthen vulnerable areas to create a community that is stable and attractive for development and current residents. 2) Transform hazardous areas into environmentally-safe and productive uses that enhance the community's quality of life. 3) Establish the North Birmingham Community as a destination for mixed-income housing and high-quality neighborhood amenities. **Industrial Development Goals:** 1) Transform the North Birmingham Community into a regional model for sustainable, 21st century industrial development. 2) Attract and retain 21st century industrial development. 3) Provide valuable and sustaining careers in 21st century manufacturing for the community's workforce. **Commercial Development Goals:** 1) Transform the North Birmingham Business District into a mixed-use, transit hub for living, working, and shopping. 2) Expand neighborhood shops and amenities throughout the community. 3) Enhance access to high-quality, healthy food outlets in the community.

ii. Project Timing. The City will initiate actions to prepare for a contractor RFQ immediately after notification of selection for grant award. Contractor procurement will be completed no later than four months after grant award in full compliance with state and new federal guidelines, 2 C.F.R. 200 and EPA's rule at 2 C.F.R. 1500. The first public meeting and finalization of the City's Community Involvement Plan (CIP) and generic QAPP will take place in the three months after grant award. The final work plan schedule will be developed to show completed Phase I assessments in year one leading quickly to site specific QAPP and Phase II activities. The schedule will show completion of ABCAs and related cleanup planning not later than three months before the end of the project period. Quarterly meetings of a core project team and conference calls with the EPA project officer will monitor progress. As previously mentioned a community driven inventory of brownfield sites has already been conducted. Prioritization of sites is detailed below in section 2.a.iii. The City has initiated the site access process in anticipation of a grant award. The City is adept in gaining access to private and other non-city-owned property. If site access proves problematic on a specific site, the project team will move on to other sites in order to avoid delaying successful completion of this project (access to high priority sites will continue to be pursued). The City's Project Director (Section 4.a.) and advisory board will ensure successful project management and be tasked with the successful execution of the timeline and activities identified above.

iii. Site Selection. In September 2015, members of the North Birmingham Community Coalition and Brownfields Task Force initiated a community driven brownfield site inventory and analysis. In a six week process, members took a series of windshield surveys as a group throughout the community, identifying, photographing and cataloging the abandoned properties. Longtime residents of the community were critical in relaying an oral history of former properties, as some had been vacant so long as to predate any records of prior use. A series of community meetings/workshops further catalogued the initial list of sites. The Coalition's cooperative partner, The Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham (RPCGB) digitized the resulting 85 site inventory in GIS. In early October, the group reconvened and conducted a series of workshops to prioritize the inventory sites. The community invited environmental professionals and representatives from the City. This effort culminated in the selection of the following key catalytic sites: The **former Riggins School (3101 44th Ave N.)** is located immediately adjacent to the Fairmont Oaks Public Housing development and a coke manufacturing plant. The property is 9.32 acres. The school was shut down due to the discovery of contamination and remediated, however subsequent soil sampling revealed additional/remaining contaminants. It has not been returned to reuse. The site is proposed for a neighborhood park. Given the history of soil contamination, this site must be reassessed prior to



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redevelopment. Contaminants of concern include lead, arsenic and PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons). The **intersection of 35th Avenue North and 27th Street North** includes the North Birmingham Elementary School (2620 35th Ave N), an abandoned gas/service station (3401 27th St N). Contaminants of concern include lead, asbestos, petroleum, PAHs and solvents. **Seven brownfield inventory sites (contiguous) on 27th Avenue North** include 32.31 acres of previously industrial properties, all abandoned and in disrepair, and collectively present a corridor opportunity for neighborhood commercial use. Contaminants of concern based on the myriad of historical industrial and heavy commercial uses of these properties include metals (such as lead, copper, and arsenic); benzene; creosote; pentachlorophenol (PCP); chromium; PCB; beryllium; dioxin; wood preservatives; VOCs; dioxin; beryllium; degreasing agents; solvents; waste oils; polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH); petroleum hydrocarbons; various organic compounds; solvents; paint and paint sludges; scrap metal; waste oils; VOCs; and BTEX. Additionally, the Task Force prioritized the assessment of the **former health center property located at 2817 30th Avenue N**. The one acre site is currently owned by the Jefferson County Board of Health. No contaminants of concern have been identified, however, given the history of widespread migratory contamination, assessment would be necessary in order to redevelop the site into a federally qualified health center, as desired by the community.

The site selection process considered the ability of selected sites to meet EPA Eligibility Criteria, allow for Site Access, exhibited potential for timely progress, and projects that provided for economic development (Job Creation & Taxable returns), Community Development (Affordable Housing, Social Needs, Health Care), Open Space/Green Space, inclusion of Green Infrastructure (Habitat Restoration, Storm water Enhancements and Watershed Protection), inclusion of Sustainable Development & Smart Growth (Renewable Energy, LEED Development, Mixed-Use Development, Transportation Oriented Development and sites that represented Community Driven Projects (Community Based Organizations) within this Environmental Justice Community. In order to maximize the three year time frame of the grant period, the Task Force has prioritized 3 publicly owned sites and solicited access as part of its preliminary site selection process. This will allow for assessment work to begin immediately after award and work planning is complete. While initial sites are assessed, the City will solicit site access for prioritized properties that are privately owned. To facilitate access, property owners will be provided information on the benefits of participation in the assessment program and will be individually invited to community/public meetings. Legal mechanisms are also available.

b. Task Descriptions and Budget Table

i. **Task Descriptions.** The City will track noted outputs and outcomes identified in ACRES and in quarterly reports. Assessment – Conduct Environmental Site Assessment activities (ESAs) at selected sites: 24 ASTM-AAI compliant Phase I's @ \$3,500 each for a total of \$84,000; 1 Generic Quality Assurance Plan (QAPP) @ \$6,000, 8 SS-QAPPs @ \$3,750 each for a total of \$30,000; 8 Phase II's @ \$20,000 each for a total of \$160,000. Assessment total: \$280,000 (50% petroleum/50% hazardous). Costs are reasonable averages for budgetary purposes based upon City experience and research, with no significant variance between Hazardous Substance and Petroleum sites and costs varying more significantly with a site's size and complexity than the type of contaminant. Asbestos and Lead Based paint screening may be included in either Phase I or Phase II ESA budgets dependent on extent of sampling required for demolition/renovation of existing structures. **Outputs:** # Phase Is, QAPPs & Phase IIs completed. **Outcomes:** # of sites/acres of property assessed, # of acres ready for reuse.

Cleanup Plan/ABCA – Develop site appropriate remediation and/or reuse plans to reduce risks to health & environment for selected sites. Community vision & goals will be considered in city-wide remediation/reuse planning. 8 Analysis for Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCAs) or reuse plans @ \$7,500 for a total of \$60,000 (50% petroleum/50% hazardous substances). **Outputs:** # ABCAs, quality and feasibility of reuse plans. **Outcomes:** Acres redeveloped into greenspace, Dollars leveraged in redevelopment, Jobs leveraged and/or created, Tax revenues of redeveloped properties.

Outreach – Birmingham will build on extensive and highly effective public involvement and visioning conducted in the North Birmingham community in the development of the North Birmingham Framework Plan through a partnership with both the Regional Planning Commission and EPA's Making a Visible Difference program; continue to develop and maintain strategic partnerships; disseminate information/comments to/from community & stakeholders, host community meetings. \$7,000 in travel funds is budgeted to supplement travel funds from other sources; attendance at national/ regional brownfields-related training conferences/workshops is planned. \$3,000 is budgeted for printing. \$15,000 is budgeted for Community Involvement Plan (CIP) development, and \$15,000 hosting community-wide meetings, focus groups, charrettes, & visioning sessions, totaling \$40,000 (50% hazardous substances/50% petroleum). In kind services will provide an additional \$20,000 funds in this category (excluded from budget). **Outputs:** # of Task Force meetings, # of public meetings and community group meetings, # of outreach materials distributed, # of public announcements. **Outcomes:** # attendees at meetings, # community groups represented, # public inquiries received, circulation of printed materials, and



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adoption final CIP.

Programmatic Support – City staff will directly oversee grant implementation and administration through in-kind services. However, the City may consider contractual support and has budgeted \$20,000 for contractual services to assist with EPA quarterly reports, MBE/WBE forms, eligibility forms & EPA ACRES database entry, as necessary and in support of its grant activities over the three year grant period. **Outputs:** # of entries into ACRES, # of timely reports to EPA. **Outcomes:** Successful project measurement and tracking, Timely, accurate project reporting and management of activities and finances. (Oversight - City's Project Technical Coordinator; Project Director; Financial Director)

ii. Budget Table

Hazardous Substances					
	Phase I/II Assessments	Cleanup Plan/ABCA	Outreach	Programmatic Support	Total
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	0	\$3,500	0	\$3,500
Supplies	0	0	\$1,500	0	\$1,500
Contractual	\$140,000	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$195,000
Total	\$140,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$200,000
Petroleum Products					
	Phase I/II Assessments	Cleanup Plan/ABCA	Outreach	Programmatic Support	Total
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	0	\$3,500	0	\$3,500
Supplies	0	0	\$1,500	0	\$1,500
Contractual	\$140,000	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$195,000
Total	\$140,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$200,000
Grand Total	\$280,000	\$60,000	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$400,000

c. Ability to Leverage. The numerous local, state and federal partners involved in the North Birmingham Community Framework Plan, discussed above, are a significant source of leverage for the proposed assessment project as planning activities directly relate to the Brownfields Program. This Plan, a subset of the City of Birmingham Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2013, was prepared as a cooperative effort of the US Department of Transportation (USDOT), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham (RPCGB), with \$240,005.80 in federal USDOT funding (through the MPO) and a \$60,001.45 in local match and many hours of the in-kind labor of local community non-profit and civic groups. Partners in the formulation of this community driven planning document included the Northern Birmingham Community Coalition, School of City & Regional Planning at Georgia Institute of Technology and the neighborhood associations of Acipco-Finley, Collegeville, Harriman Park, Hooper City and North Birmingham. This plan has provided the framework, goals and data for the proposed North Birmingham Brownfields Program described in this application.

There are a number of grant funds at work within the North Birmingham community that leverage the City's proposed Brownfield Program. \$1.5M Maclin Park renovation; \$8.3M Maxine Parker Pedestrian/Vehicle Overpass; \$25 million dollars toward demolition (blight removal) and new construction (infill housing) through an MOU with Habitat for Humanity (Appendix D); \$2 million dollar youth build program through the Dannon project which will focus on jobs and economic development in the target area; \$200,000.00 CDBG dollars for Legal Services for estate planning education and the execution free wills and trusts for low-moderate income families and individuals within the target area; \$10 million dollars in the form of the "Road to Recovery" (part of the Red Rock Ridge and Valley Trail) trail-way system dedicated to connect Jefferson County; \$3 million through the Minority Health and Disparities Research Center to reduce the gap in chronic diseases in underserved communities including North Birmingham; \$9.8 million in water filtration project by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management; \$1.2 Alabama Department of Environmental Management dollars for voluntary cleanup program in the North Birmingham target area; \$67,000.00 in the Norwood Resource Center, providing education and job training tools for community residents in addition to a neighborhood farmer's market; and \$2 million dollar Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality (CMAQ) grant for public BikeShare system (20% local match), and an IBM Smarter Cities Challenge grant focusing on healthy food access in the amount of \$500,000.00 of technical assistance.

The following local redevelopment programs are also available and will leverage the requested assessment funding. The City's *Critical Repair Program* (CDBG), provides residents who make 30% or less of area-median income (AMI) up to \$7,500 for structural and plumbing repairs and modernization of electrical and mechanical equipment; the *Rental Assistance*



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Demonstration (RAD) Program approval for the Collegeville Station Public Housing unit in the area, which RAD “allows public housing agencies to **leverage public and private debt and equity in order to reinvest in the public housing stock**. This is critical given the \$25.6 billion dollar backlog of public housing capital improvements;” the City’s *Commercial Revitalization Program* offers facade and storefront improvement rebates of up to 20% of costs and capital improvement rebates of up to 10% of costs; City’s *Volunteer Rehabilitation Program* provides funding to volunteer programs to assist residents < 80% AMI for exterior paint, roof repairs, deck repair, and handicap ramp construction; The *Birmingham Land Bank Authority* can acquire properties that are five or more years tax-delinquent and can produce a clean title and return properties to productive use; the *Land Bank Site Lot program* allows residents to legally obtain clear title to an adjacent side lot, removing it from tax delinquency and providing a responsible steward; *RISE neighborhood stabilization program* (Remove Blight, Increase Value, Strengthen Neighborhoods, and Empower Residents) implemented throughout the City (North Birmingham is an initial implementation site). *Condemnation/Demolition*: Deteriorated structures are a major issue (blight/safety) in North Birmingham. The city has made significant progress removing dangerous structures, demolishing 32 structures in the community just this year. The city’s FY15 demolition budget was \$3M, an increase of \$2M from FY14.

3. **Community Engagement and Partnerships**

a. **Plan for Involving Targeted Community & Stakeholders; Communicating Project Progress**

i. **Community Involvement Plan.** The City will continue to engage the targeted community and its stakeholders in the implementation of this project. The City has an established North Birmingham Community Coalition, a group of residents, business owners and community partners and a 21 member Brownfields Task Force elected by the Coalition. Monthly task force meetings, quarterly coalition meetings and six public meetings are planned in the three year time project period. As discussed under project description, the City will prepare a formal CIP as a first step in the execution of the proposed project. The CIP will outline planned community engagement activities, schedule, project background, and key players. Input will be sought on assessment and cleanup site selection, cleanup alternatives, and reuse planning. The CIP for this project will be compatible with and build on ongoing public involvement in the North Birmingham Framework Plan. As highlighted in Section 3.a.ii below, the City has established a series of strategies and methods to effect its engagement goals based upon observations/experience of what has worked best and the challenges to expect within the North Birmingham community. The City’s goals for its community involvement efforts are to: give the public accessible, accurate, timely and understandable information, ensure adequate time and opportunity for the community to provide informed and meaningful participation and for that input to be considered, reflect community concerns, questions and information needs in program activities and decisions and respect and fully consider public input throughout the process.

ii. **Communicating Progress.** The City of Birmingham has established the following activities to meaningfully and actively engage the North Birmingham community in the proposed Brownfield Assessment project. A **Brownfield Program Website**, as well as a **Phone Hotline** will provide an open line of communication. Residents will be able to find program information, pose questions and address concerns as they arise. Website and hotline will be included on the program’s website, fact sheets and all other written/oral communications with the public. **Communication with Community Residents and Organizations.** The City will continue to use the established North Birmingham Community Coalition, Brownfields Task Force, neighborhood associations, churches, schools and community leaders within the North Birmingham community to distribute information to residents. **Email & Traditional Mailing Lists.** An email and traditional mailing list of local residents, organizations, businesses and officials has already been established for the North Birmingham community and will be used for mailing fact sheets, program updates, invitations to public meetings and events and other information. The list will be updated regularly to reflect any changes and to add new people interested in brownfield activities. The mailing list is used to ensure that those that do not have access to the Internet or other information sources still have a way to receive program information (via postal service). **Fact Sheets, Newsletters and Site Updates.** Fact sheets, newsletters, and updates summarizing current information about brownfield program activities (prepared in non-technical language) will be distributed to those on the postal and email lists. **Brownfield Program Information Repository.** The City maintain a repository at the North Birmingham Public Library located at 2501 31st Avenue North to provide residents with local access to all program information. **Conduct Public Meetings and Information Sessions.** Several professionally facilitated public meetings and information sessions are anticipated to communicate information and to solicit questions and input from the community. **Develop and Distribute News Releases and Public Notices.** The City will prepare and release announcements to local newspapers, social media, radio and television media such as the The Birmingham Times, the local National Public Radio (NPR) station, and CBS Channel 42 to provide information about opportunities for public input, assessment findings, site selection/prioritization, important scheduling information, and other pertinent program information. Copies of the news releases and public notices will also be available at the Information Repository and website. According to 2010 Census data, 95.3% of City residents speak



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English only with 2.3% report speaking English less than very well. If language barriers are present, City staff will employ the use of translators for spoken and written communications.

b. Partnerships with Government Agencies

i. Local/State/Tribal Environmental Authority. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) is the state environmental authority and a committed partner in the North Birmingham Brownfields Program. ADEM representatives have been onsite and active participants in the public involvement efforts conducted to date, providing insight and expertise to the Community Coalition and Brownfields Task Force through both the brownfields identification/inventory process and site selection. ADEM's primary role will be to provide review of site eligibility, environmental oversight and technical assistance. The agency also has several programs to promote and guide the redevelopment of Brownfields. **The Brownfields Redevelopment and Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP)** provides oversight for the voluntary assessment and cleanup of contaminated brownfields sites. A fee-driven program, its greatest benefits are the significant liability protections. **The Alabama Land Recycling Revolving Fund Program** offers low interest loans to governmental entities on a competitive basis for the remediation of contaminated sites. The negotiated loans generally have a 10-year payback period. **The Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Program** is a voluntary program that allows eligible parties to be reimbursed for assessment and cleanup costs at current and former dry cleaner sites, making redevelopment easier and less costly. ADEM provides oversight of initial investigations, assessments and cleanup of these sites. **ADEM's Federal Brownfields Program** is funded by an EPA grant. ADEM provides technical assistance, information and training about the EPA Brownfields program in Alabama, and also conducts a limited number of Brownfields site assessments for local governments or non-profit organizations at no cost. ADEM staff develops, updates and maintains data and information on Brownfields sites, VCP, and dry cleaner sites, and other information that may be useful to local governments and developers considering sites. The **Jefferson County Health Department** is the local health agency and also a committed partner in the City's brownfield program. Currently conducting air quality monitoring within the North Birmingham community.

ii. Other Governmental Partnerships. The **Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)** is a critical partner through the **Community Development Block Grant Program**, which will augment funding in North Birmingham. **Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA)** has been a committed partner and has provided critical assistance to acquire properties east of Maclin Park in the Collegeville neighborhood of North Birmingham. FEMA will assist in the identification of additional flood-prone areas to expand FEMA's Flood Buyout Program. There are a number of state agencies that the City intends to seek support from during the course of its North Birmingham Brownfields program. The **Alabama Department of Commerce** maintains several programs of relevance to the proposed project. The entire target area of North Birmingham is included in the boundaries of a federally designated **Enterprise Zone**. This program offers tax credit/exemption from either income tax or Business Privilege tax liabilities of \$2,500 for each new permanent employee hired; or exemption from sales and use taxes on the purchase of materials used in construction of a building or any additions/improvements to qualifying business enterprises. Employers receive certain exemption from Alabama Income and Business Privilege taxes for a period of five years. The **Industrial Development Grant Program** provides grants to counties, municipalities, local industrial development boards or authorities for these purposes; site preparation for land owned or possessed by lease by these entities and/or reasonable rehabilitation of an existing building or structure, determined by the Grantee as being necessary to solicit or attract a Qualifying Project. The size of the grant depends upon the amount of capital investment: \$5,000-150,000. The **Industrial Access Road and Bridge Program**, available through the **Alabama Department of Transportation** offers funds intended to provide adequate public access to new or expanding distribution, manufacturing and industrial firms. The industry must be committed to new investment and the creation of new jobs. The new access must be on public right of way for public use (state, city or county) and the project sponsor (city or county) must maintain the completed facility unless the facility consists of turn lanes, crossovers, etc., that are located on state highways. Industrial access funds are limited to construction, construction engineering and inspection costs. Other state and federal partners are listed in the Ability to Leverage section above.

c. Partnerships with Community Organizations

i. Community Organization Description & Role

The North Birmingham Brownfields Program was truly born out of the efforts of its community. The CBO list below provides a testament to this, both in the number and variety of community agencies pledging support to this project. Special recognition is due to the dedicated North Birmingham residents serving on our Community Coalition and Brownfields Task Force that have worked so diligently to organize our many community partners.



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Name	Type of Organization	Role Pledged
North Birmingham Community Coalition	Coalition of Residents	Public outreach; serve on BF Task Force
Fairmont, Harriman Park & Collegeville Neighborhood Associations (3 letters)	Resident Associations in Target Area	Public outreach; serve on BF Task Force
UAB School of Public Health	Education	Technical assistance, Outreach, BF Task Force
GASP	Non-Profit	Public outreach, serve on BF Task Force
Birmingham Business Alliance	Non-Profit	Marketing, recruiting businesses, BF Task Force
NUCOR	Local Business	Public outreach; serve on BF Task Force
RPCGB	Regional Planning	Technical assistance, Outreach, BF Task Force
Lawson State Community College	Education	Distribute materials, advertise meetings
The Dannon Project	Non-Profit	Job training and placement services
Birmingham Parks & Recreation	Government	Meeting facilities within North Birmingham
Jefferson County Department of Health	Health Agency	Air quality monitoring and public health data
Bethel Baptist Church	Faith Based Org	Host workshops/meetings; Site Identification
Community Foundation of Greater Birmingham	Non-Profit	Public outreach, serve on Brownfield Task Force
Habitat for Humanity	Non-Profit	Affordable housing partner/end user
Thomas Jefferson LLC	Developer	Serve on BF Task Force, Development partner
Freshwater Land Trust	Non-Profit	Host meetings and provide refreshments

ii. Letters of Commitment Letters from the 18 community organizations above (and more) attached in Appendix C.

4. Project Benefits

a. Health and/or Welfare and Environmental Benefits

i. Health and/or Welfare Benefits. The City anticipates the health and welfare benefits resulting from brownfields redevelopment will include an increase in greenspace and parks; affordable housing development; reduction of blight and reduced exposure to environmental pollution in this environmental justice community. The anticipated positive outcomes of the funded activities include the cleanup and redevelopment of the North Birmingham community sites listed above, among others and eliminating direct contact and off-site exposures to contaminants discussed earlier (include metals (such as lead, copper, and arsenic); benzene; creosote; pentachlorophenol (PCP); chromium; PCB; beryllium; dioxin; wood preservatives; VOCs; dioxin; beryllium; degreasing agents; solvents; waste oils; polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH); petroleum hydrocarbons; various organic compounds; solvents; paint and paint sludges; scrap metal; waste oils; VOCs; and BTEX). Through the identification and subsequent removal of these contaminants, threats to the human population would be removed and the associated health risks (cancer, COPD, asthma) reduced. Additionally, the benefits of additional tax revenues, investment and jobs in a community where they are desperately needed contribute greatly to public welfare. The community and its residents will also benefit from the reduction of blight through removal of deteriorated and/or blighted, vacated structures and the addition of new development, the creation of additional green space, affordable housing and improvements in transportation that are consistent with livability and equitable development principles. These anticipated outcomes will be community driven and they will be accomplished through an already established environmental justice action agenda network. The City also plans to continue to use the grant proceeds to affect environmental justice issues impacting the health and welfare of residents in the North Birmingham community, the goals of which include promoting opportunities for community-based assessment, intervention and prevention strategies to reduce health disparities, particularly within this minority, low-income community where disproportionate environmental effects have contribute to such disparities. The City will also use the funding to actively address existing contamination in the affected communities. Special attention will be focused on regulatory listed sites near residential communities and other areas with an increased probability to impact sensitive populations.

ii. Environmental Benefits The proposed project will target environmentally-impaired properties in North Birmingham (target area) with known or suspected contamination that could pose an environmental threat to the community. Assessment of these at-risk properties will identify contaminants. Subsequent cleanup will eliminate potential environmental threats through removal of source contaminants. Phase I/Phase II ESAs/other site assessments will be conducted in accordance with all applicable EPA/ADEM regulations, resulting in environmental improvement through assessments leading to: identification of potential negative environmental impacts; soil/groundwater remediation; redevelopment of sites to environmentally sustainable reuses; creation of open space/green space; & redevelopment projects to improve water quality through storm water treatment. Reductions in runoff and improvements to the water



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quality of the two impaired watersheds discussed earlier, Village Creek and Five Mile Creek, are also anticipated.

b. Environmental Benefits from Infrastructure Reuse/Sustainable Reuse

i. Policies, Planning, and Other Tools. There are a number of examples of policies, ordinances, planning directives and other tools that foster and implement sustainable development within the City of Birmingham. The City's comprehensive plan specifically outlines its dedication to the redevelopment of Brownfield sites, stating "Like other formerly industrial cities, Birmingham's problem, as discussed elsewhere in this plan, is that many vacant parcels are brownfields in need of remediation, while "greenfield" parcels, particularly for industry, lack infrastructure and prepared sites. The main issue is to ensure that redevelopment provides sufficient choice in the types and locations of development that people and businesses are seeking. This means new housing types, as well as rehabilitation of older housing, and building types and locations for businesses and industries—such as multitenant buildings for technology companies" (Comp plan 14.4). Chapter 6 of the City's Comprehensive Plan (developed and accepted in 2013) is dedicated to outlining Sustainability and Green Practices for the continued development of the City. These goals include: energy and resource efficiency through the use of energy efficient design, materials and equipment in public facilities, continuing organizational and operational improvement to maximize energy and resource efficiency and reduce waste, and the expansion of the use of renewable energy sources for city operations. To this end, the City is actively expanding the City recycling program to reduce landfill waste. Additionally, the City has a plan to develop 43-64 Green housing units using Solar Insulated Panels (SIPs) technology. To preserve its bounty of historic building stock, the City is facilitating the development of a Preservation Guild, groups of designers, builders, and craftspeople with recognized proficiency in the renovation of historic buildings (Comp Plan 6.16). Further, reinvestment in existing communities as directed by the City's planning policies conserves resources and sensitive environments. Comprehensive Plan directives include the assessment, cleanup and adaptive reuse of brownfields, the preservation and adaptive reuse of existing structures to reduce construction waste and conserve energy and materials, and the promotion of urban farming and community gardens to reduce food deserts and food imbalance areas. The City incentivizes private developments to incorporate cost-effective sustainable planning and design features at city-wide, neighborhood and site levels through energy-efficient "green building" credits. In 2014, the City adopted the International property Maintenance code (which replaced the antiquated 1954 code). This was critically in providing the City with more stringent code enforcement standards and furthers the City's efforts to create a safer, more sustainable, disaster resilient community. In complement to these efforts to reduce the prevalence of derelict and condemned structures, the City established the first Municipal Land Banking Authority in the State in 2014, which provided the City a vehicle to reclaim tax delinquent and condemned structures, remove hazardous structures and return idle sites to productive reuse.

ii. Integrating Equitable Development or Livability Principles The following examples highlight how the City's approach to address and revitalize brownfield sites will incorporate HUD-DOT-EPA Livability Principles. The City is dedicated to "the redevelopment of brownfield sites in North Birmingham by educating property owners on addressing brownfield redevelopment and creating agreements that release property owners from future liability if they complete clean-up" (North Birmingham Framework Plan Health Impact Assessment, p. 73). The City has invested significant federal, state and local funds in the redevelopment and enhancement of its transportation system, specifically in North Birmingham, focusing on a new, \$30 million dollar Intermodal facility, the insertion of new bus stops, the building of new bus shelters, and the infusion of different types of bus transportation (such as commuters) in partnership with the Birmingham Jefferson County Transit Authority (BJCTA). The \$8.3M Maxine Herring Parker Pedestrian Vehicular Bridge (currently under construction with expected completion date of August 2016) will also further multi-modal, transit-oriented expansion in the target area. Focused brownfield redevelopment will leverage these investments. The City will, in conjunction with EPA funds, focus its CDBG and HOME funds on strategic opportunity areas. "The City expends its federal entitlement funds across the city, and because need is so great, rehabilitation and other programs typically close soon after opening. For example, after the 2011 tornado, funds were focused on rebuilding efforts in Pratt City. The City's most recent community development reporting documents to HUD express the need to begin geographic targeting within Strategic Opportunity Areas (North Birmingham is one), and particularly where the funding can contribute to transit supportive or transit-ready development" (Comp plan 7.27). The City will incorporate the development of a new housing policy that speaks to equitable development practices cross-communally. "Although Birmingham did not experience the extreme housing bubble and crash that some other cities experienced during the 2000s, predatory lending and foreclosure rates are high, and the city's high percentage of low-income households with few resources means that there are many households that may be one paycheck away from homelessness. A housing policy that recognizes and provides for decent, affordable housing for these households—whether market rate or subsidized—will continue to be essential in Birmingham." (Comprehensive Plan 7.29) It will also "Create a system or consultation structure to ensure communication and coordination with the Housing Authority, School System, Transit Authority, and other government agencies, including county, state and federal agencies



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with facilities in the city, about location and disposition of facilities so that they further City of Birmingham goals for neighborhood and economic development” (Comp plan 7.10) Opportunities for work force housing as part of the City’s redevelopment strategy within North Birmingham will further the implementation of this sustainability strategy.

c. Economic and Community Benefits (long-term benefits)

i. Economic and Other Benefits The economic development benefits provided by the brownfields program include: resources for assessment of abandoned/underutilized properties; redevelopment opportunities for brownfields to viable economic development/housing projects to create jobs, expand the local tax base; ad valorem tax abatement/business relocation incentives to create viable redevelopment opportunities for high wage job creation; access to Federal Brownfields Partnership; access to other federal/state/local brownfields grants appropriations/resources; improvements to health care and, potential creation of health care related jobs. Currently, over 77% of land zoned for parks and recreation in this community is categorized as unimproved. Given the migration of contaminants to other public lands in the community (documented at Maclin Park), assessments would need to be conducted on any property considered for recreational use prior to development. This project will provide those funds. For example, the Riggins School located adjacent to the Fairmont public housing development is prioritized within this initial assessment program described herein. The community has targeted this site for redevelopment as a community park site to serve the needs of the immediately surrounding neighborhood, where numerous children reside. Given the history of off-site sourced contamination, it is essential to assess this site prior to redevelopment. Additional examples of non-profit activities include the former health center site at 2817 30th Avenue N, which the community envisions as a federally qualified community health center. Lastly the assessment funding would support the established partnership with Habitat for Humanity (MOU, Appendix D) for \$25M in workforce housing redevelopment within the North Birmingham community.

ii. Job Creation Potential: Partnerships with Workforce Development Programs. The City of Birmingham has established partnerships with several agencies to provide workforce training and employment opportunities within the target area of North Birmingham for both residents and businesses. Through these partnerships, the City’s will actively work to link job seekers to potential employment opportunities in brownfield assessment, cleanup or redevelopment that result from the City’s brownfields program. **AIDT (Workforce Recruitment and Training)** is a state funded workforce development agency. It was established to build a healthy state economy by recruiting and training a skilled workforce to attract new industries to the state and to expand existing industries. Job-specific pre-employment and on-the-job training programs are provided. The program provides a full range of customized technical training programs that are offered at no cost to employers and to the trainees. Leadership training programs are also available. In addition to training, AIDT offers services including trainee recruitment and screening, safety assistance, industrial maintenance assessments and continuous improvement/process improvement assessments. Training is conducted by AIDT staff or contracted instructors and delivered through classrooms or 38 Mobile Training Units (MTUs) customized to meet specific company needs. **Alabama Career Center.** The Alabama Career Center is a one-stop career center that offers free employment services available to all businesses and jobseekers. The services include; assist the employers in the local, intrastate or interstate recruitment of applicants, prescreen applicants to meet employer qualifications, provide interview facilities for the employers, conduct any desired testing of potential employees to measure aptitudes for specified job skills using validated tests and perform any related service that might be needed.

5. Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

a. Programmatic Capability The City of Birmingham has a long history managing federal grant programs. As an entitlement community, the City of Birmingham has managed an array of federal grant programs including the Community Development Block Grant Program, HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Grant, Federal Designated Enterprise Community Grant, and Economic Development Administration Revolving Loan Fund. The City of Birmingham has successfully administered these programs, has a history of timely and accurate reporting and has never been required to comply with special "high risk" terms and conditions under agency regulations implementing OMB Circular A-102.

John Colón, Director of Community Development will serve as Project Director. In his tenure with the City, John has made substantial strides to stabilize neighborhoods across the City through the establishment of several programs that have resulted in decreased blighted, abandoned, and tax delinquent properties. Additionally, John has extensive experience in the oversight of federal grant programs. He currently oversees CDBG, HOME, NSP, ESG, and HPRP federal program funding. He has also been successful in the identification of over \$27 million in additional grant funding for the City and has helped to strengthen relationships between the City of Birmingham and regional and federal entities. John also has gained extensive experience with Phase I & II assessments, and oversight of floodplain disaster recovery sites with extreme environmental issues over the past 2 years. He has been recognized by the U.S. Department of Treasury, the Birmingham Business Journal, the NAACP, the Alpha Pi Chi organization, as a White House “Champion of Change” and



City of Birmingham
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Ranking Criteria

the Birmingham Community Policing and Revitalization Organization. John attended Kingsborough College, the University of Alabama at Birmingham, and holds a certification in Leadership and Governance from the Harvard School of Business. **Amber Courtney will serve as the City's Brownfields Coordinator**, managing the program on a day-to-day basis, prepare reports, coordinate site selection processes, and interface with property owners. A North Birmingham resident herself, Ms. Courtney is a respected member of the community and has served as an excellent liaison for the City. Ms. Courtney has significant grant program experience and has provided oversight and managed the City's CDBG program funding in excess of \$24.3 million over the past two years. Ms. Courtney has been intimately involved in the development of the Community Coalition in North Birmingham, is well received and regarded by residents and has proven an invaluable liaison in this capacity. **Thomas Lee Stone, Principal Accountant of the Community Development Department will serve as the Financial Director**. Tom is a Certified Public Accountant, has 12 years of municipal accounting experience, 3 years of Corporate Accounting Experience and has administered numerous federal grant programs in this tenure.

In order to ensure the highest caliber of expertise available and maximize the success of its program, the City will procure Brownfields Consulting & Environmental Engineering Services from a qualified firm to carry out specific tasks for its proposed brownfields grant. This procurement process will be carried out through an open bid process and be fully consistent with new federal procurement requirements, 2 C.F.R. 200 and EPA's rule at 2 C.F.R. 1500. The selected firm will be responsible for successfully completing technical and programmatic tasks of the grant. The City will manage the environmental consultant and progress will be monitored by way of status meetings and milestone reports. In addition to an in-house staff with planning and grant management expertise, the City has systems in place (HR and procurement) to obtain additional expertise to fill critical vacancies and to procure external (consultant) services when needed.

b. Audit Findings The most recently completed audit was conducted by Carr Riggs & Ingram (October 9, 2014). No adverse findings were reported with regards to grant awards/financial assistance programs, internal controls, compliance or any other matters and the financial statements presented fairly, in all material respects.

c. Past Performance and Accomplishments

i. Currently or Has Ever Received an EPA Brownfields Grant

1. Compliance with Grant Requirements Birmingham has received the following EPA Brownfield awards.

Type	Amount	Year	Funds Remaining	Accomplishments
Assessment	\$200,000	1995	0	Led to retention/creation of 110 jobs and \$8 million facility
Revolving Loan Fund	\$350,000	1997	Returned	Returned
ARRA Supplemental	\$200,000	2000	0	\$142 million investments, 2,070 jobs retained and 35 jobs created

Birmingham was an early participant in EPA's Brownfield grant program, starting with "Pilot" grants, before passage of the federal Brownfields law. The early funds were used successfully to establish the City's Brownfields program which continues today. The City was unable to successfully expend its 1997 RLF award within the project period and funds were returned. As this grant was closed nearly 20 years ago, the City does not have specific information on the difficulties encountered. Significant management changes and staff changes have occurred in the ensuing 18+ years and Birmingham subsequently and successfully managed an EPA Brownfield Supplemental grant in 2000, with no funds unused. The City was in compliance with the grant's work plan, schedule, and all terms and conditions, including reporting and financial management. At present and in recent years, the City has demonstrated that it is fully capable of managing federal and other grants and has had no negative findings related to those grants. **For FY2014, Birmingham successfully administered \$24,710,896 in expenditures for federal grants.** If awarded this Brownfield Assessment grant to ensure timely performance, financial drawdown, and adequate reporting, the City plans to convene a core team quarterly (Project Director, Project Manager, technical and financial staff, and its selected consultant) to go over progress on the grant and make any adjustments. This will also include quarterly calls with the EPA Project Officer.

2. Accomplishments The City of Birmingham was one of the first 15 Brownfield Assessment Pilot Grantees in the country. Birmingham's first EPA Brownfield Cooperative Agreement was in 1995 for \$200,000 to do assessments in North Birmingham. The pilot grant, along with financial and technical support from the City of Birmingham, also helped empower the community to redevelop several sites within the redevelopment area. The most notable project in the redevelopment area was the Kenworth Trucking Sales and Service facility. This redevelopment resulted in the construction of an \$8,000,000 facility and retention/creation of 110 jobs. In 2000, the City of Birmingham received a Brownfield Supplement Grant. Funds were used to perform assessments on several sites that resulted in a total investment of over \$142 Million. In addition, 2,070 jobs were retained and 35 new jobs were created. All of the assessments were done pursuant to a Quality Assurance Management Plan and a Quality Assurance Project Plan. All quarterly progress reports, annual financial status reports and closeout reports were submitted in a timely manner. Outcomes and outputs are accurately reflected in ACRES at submission of this proposal.



TABLE OF APPENDICES

- A Threshold Criteria**
- B Letter of Acknowledgement – State Environmental Authority**
- C Letters of Commitment from Community Based Organizations**
- D Leveraged Resources**
- E Documentation of Other Factors**



Appendix A

THRESHOLD CRITERIA



City of Birmingham
FY16 US EPA Community Wide Brownfield Assessment Grant

Threshold Criteria

1. Applicant Eligibility. The City of Birmingham, Alabama is eligible to apply for the EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant because it is a local unit of government under 40CFR Part 31.1.
2. Letter from the State Environmental Authority. A letter of acknowledgement and support from the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) is provided in Appendix B.
3. Community Involvement. See Appendix C for Letters of Support.

The North Birmingham Brownfield Program has been a community driven process from the earliest planning stages of its onset. Through the proposed assessment funding, the City has purposed to continue to engage the targeted community and its stakeholders in the implementation of this revitalization project. The City has an established North Birmingham Community Coalition, a group of residents, business owners and community partners and a 21 member Brownfields Task Force elected by the Coalition. Monthly task force meetings, quarterly coalition meetings and six public meetings are planned in the three year time project period. As discussed under project description, the City will prepare a formal CIP as a first step in the execution of the proposed project. The CIP will outline planned community engagement activities, schedule, project background, and key players. Input will be sought on assessment and cleanup site selection, cleanup alternatives, and reuse planning. The CIP for this project will be compatible with and build on ongoing public involvement in the North Birmingham Framework Plan. As highlighted in Section 3.a.ii below, the City has established a series of strategies and methods to effect its engagement goals based upon observations/experience of what has worked best and the challenges to expect within the North Birmingham community. The City's goals for its community involvement efforts are to: give the public accessible, accurate, timely and understandable information, ensure adequate time and opportunity for the community to provide informed and meaningful participation and for that input to be considered, reflect community concerns, questions and information needs in program activities and decisions and respect and fully consider public input throughout the process.

The City of Birmingham has established the following activities to meaningfully and actively engage the North Birmingham community in the proposed Brownfield Assessment project. A **Brownfield Program Website**, as well as a **Phone Hotline** will provide an open line of communication. Residents will be able to find program information, pose questions and address concerns as they arise. Website and hotline will be included on the program's website, fact sheets and all other written/oral communications with the public. **Communication with Community Residents and Organizations**. The City will continue to use the established North Birmingham Community Coalition, Brownfields Task Force, neighborhood associations, churches, schools and community leaders within the North Birmingham community to distribute information to residents. **Email & Traditional Mailing Lists**. An email and traditional mailing list of local residents, organizations, businesses and officials has already been established for the North Birmingham community and will be used for mailing fact sheets, program updates, invitations to public meetings and events and other information. The list will be updated regularly to reflect any changes and to add new people interested in brownfield activities. The mailing list is used to ensure



City of Birmingham
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that those that do not have access to the Internet or other information sources still have a way to receive program information (via postal service). **Fact Sheets, Newsletters and Site Updates.** Fact sheets, newsletters, and updates summarizing current information about brownfield program activities (prepared in non-technical language) will be distributed to those on the postal and email lists. **Brownfield Program Information Repository.** The City maintain a repository at the North Birmingham Public Library located at 2501 31st Avenue North to provide residents with local access to all program information. **Conduct Public Meetings and Information Sessions.** Several professionally facilitated public meetings and information sessions are anticipated to communicate information and to solicit questions and input from the community. **Develop and Distribute News Releases and Public Notices.** The City will prepare and release announcements to local newspapers and television media such as the The Birmingham Times and CBS Channel 42 to provide information about opportunities for public input, assessment findings, site selection/prioritization, important scheduling information, and other pertinent program information. Copies of the news releases and public notices will also be available at the Information Repository and website. According to 2010 Census data, 95.3% of City residents speak English only with 2.3% report speaking English less than very well. If language barriers are present, City staff will employ the use of translators for spoken and written communications.

4. Site Eligibility and Property Ownership Eligibility. NOT APPLICABLE



Appendix E

DOCUMENTATION OF OTHER FACTORS



City of Birmingham
FY16 US EPA Community Wide Brownfield Assessment Grant

Documented Job Loss within the City of Birmingham 2010-2015

Company	Layoff Date	# of Employees Affected	Industry
Frito Lay	10/01/2015	17	Manufacturing
Green Tree Servicing	10/01/2015	31	Service
Cahaba Government Benefit Administrators	4/29/2015	131	Professional Services
Alabama Psychiatric Services	2/13/2015	300	Medical
MacLean Power Systems	10/31/2014	75	Manufacturing
LabCorp	10/15/2014	57	Medical
Harsco Metals & Minerals	9/30/2015	51	Manufacturing
Athenahealth	8/1/2014	63	Medical
BBVA Compass	6/24/2014	90	
Rock Mountain Mining	11/11/2013	53	Mining
Belle Foods	10/6/2013	1146	Retail
Birmingham Logistics	8/28/2013	385	Transportation
Birmingham Board of Education	5/28/2013	74	Education
AT&T Alabama	5/15/2013	67	Telecommunications
YP Operations	3/31/2013	28	
Jefferson County Rehab & Health	5/30/2013	80	Medical
Athenahealth	3/6/2013	36	Medical
Cooper Green Mercy Hospital	12/31/2012	210	Medical
Insight Card Services	11/07/2012	71	Professional Services
State Farm	7/31/2012	84	Professional Services
The Birmingham News	9/30/2012	109	Media
Hostess Brands	7/6/2013	63	Manufacturing
Golden Living	4/3/2012	38	Professional Services
Alabama Public Television	7/29/2011	19	Media
RockTenn	7/30/2011	77	Mining
Alabama Aircraft Industries	4/15/2011	321	Manufacturing
Sungard Business Systems	12/31/2010	122	Professional Services
Caremark RX	10/29/2010	369	Professional Services
American Cast Iron Pipe Co.	9/4/2010	139	Manufacturing
Sitel	8/30/2010	432	Telecommunications
Dayton Superior Manufacturing	5/24/2010	26	Manufacturing
McWane Cast Iron Pipe Co.	4/30/2010	205	Manufacturing
US Pipe and Foundry Co.	3/5/2010	224	Manufacturing
Contact US Teleservices	3/31/2010	114	Telecommunications
URS Corporation	3/15/2010	134	Professional Services
Total # Employees Laid Off (five-year period)		5,441	
Source: Division of Workforce Development Department, State of Alabama, http://www.madeinalabama.com Accessed October 2015			

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		
* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision		
* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>		
* 3. Date Received: <input type="text" value="12/15/2015"/>		4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>		7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="City of Birmingham, AL"/>		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text" value="63-6001201"/>		* c. Organizational DUNS: <input type="text" value="0721035590000"/>
d. Address:		
* Street1: <input type="text" value="710 20th Street North"/>		
Street2: <input type="text" value="Community Development"/>		
* City: <input type="text" value="Birmingham"/>		
County/Parish: <input type="text"/>		
* State: <input type="text" value="AL: Alabama"/>		
Province: <input type="text"/>		
* Country: <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>		
* Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text" value="35203-2216"/>		
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: <input type="text"/>		Division Name: <input type="text"/>
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: <input type="text"/>		* First Name: <input type="text" value="John"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>		
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Colon"/>		
Suffix: <input type="text"/>		
Title: <input type="text" value="Director, Community Development"/>		
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="(205) 254-2309"/>		Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="john.colon@birminghamal.gov"/>		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OSWER-OBLR-15-04

* Title:

FY16 Guidelines for Brownfields Assessment Grants

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

City of Birmingham, AL FY 2016 US EPA Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**16. Congressional Districts Of:*** a. Applicant * b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:* a. Start Date: * b. End Date: **18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="400,000.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="400,000.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- ☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
- ☒ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- ☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title: * Telephone Number: Fax Number: * Email: * Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed:

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LAWSON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

3060 Wilson Road • Birmingham, Alabama 35221

Phone (205) 929-6300 • Fax (205) 925-8526

January 14, 2016

Office Of The President

Ms. Barbara Perkins
U.S. EPA Headquarters
William Jefferson Clinton Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW – Mail Code: 3903R
Washington, DC 20460

Re: FY16 Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Grant Guidelines

Dear Ms. Perkins:

On behalf of Lawson State Community College, it is with great pleasure that I submit this proposal to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for an Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Grant.

Lawson State Community College is a historic black college with a strong history of academic achievement and an unmatched record of community leadership and service. We offer students an exceptional opportunity to obtain an education of high quality built on the basis of solid academic and career programs in an environment that is truly both supportive and challenging with our comprehensive selection of highly relevant instructional programs. Moreover, we offer a broad spectrum of majors in academic, professional-technical and community programs. The quality of our product—your education—is nationally recognized. Our first-class faculty and staff are lending their high-powered expertise to the social, economic, government, business and educational issues that matter most—they truly cherish the learning process. We do our best to help students succeed and grow in every way on the campuses—intellectually, socially, and physically.

In 2011, Lawson State was featured as a Top 50 Community College, making history in the state of Alabama. And, in 2013, it moved from 33 out of 50 on the list (of top colleges) to #5. Lawson State has also been recognized by the White House (and celebrated by the Obama Administration) as a Champion of Change. On March 26, 2015, we were honored to have President Barack Obama visit the campus of Lawson State to speak to our faculty, students, citizens and elected officials.

Lawson State is committed to reducing health disparities. The districts selected to participate in the program are economically disadvantaged with low median incomes and high rates of poverty and high health related issues. The service district exhibits many of the symptoms associated with a slow recovering economy and increase in health related maladies.

Many of the older manufacturing sites in Birmingham are no longer in operation. Most of these sites meet the definition of a Brownfields. Even further, the location of many of these abandoned and neglected industrial properties increase the probability that there are environmental justice concerns. The closings of manufacturing plants have resulted in the relocation or complete elimination of thousands of good-paying jobs in the City. This decrease in quality of community has contributed

to a population decline and an increase in poverty as displaced workers struggle to find jobs paying a livable wage.

The City of Birmingham is aggressively seeking to recruit industry, however; a limited amount of readily developable sites and trained environmental professionals have created major challenges to the City's redevelopment plans. The perceived risk of developing potentially contaminated sites has begun to drive development to Greenfield sites outside of the City. As Birmingham becomes more landlocked, there is an urgent community need to increase its redevelopment efforts in order to improve the City's economy and strengthen its neighborhoods.

EPA is also working under other authorities to assess air quality in the area, address hazardous waste compliance at a facility located in the communities, address transportation and access issues. At least 76 Brownfields were observed in the 4 neighborhoods in the North Birmingham area (May 2015). The Brownfields included: former industrial, retail, greyfields, vacant schools, gas stations and church properties'.

A. Applicant Identification

Lawson State Community College
3060 Wilson Road, SW
Birmingham, AL 35221-1717
DUNS Number: 0671099260000

B. Threshold Responses

- a. Eligibility – Lawson State Community College is a public education institution.
- b. Duplication – This proposed funding does not duplicate other federally funded programs for environmental job training in our area.
- c. *Lawson State Community College will provide to all trainees the 40-hour HAZWOPER Training*
- d. Funding Amount - \$200,000
- e. Format – Lawson State Community College has adhered to all instructions and format requirements
- f. Training Program Description

Course Name	Awareness or Advanced Level Training	Hours	Certification	Start Date/ Completion Date	Cycles	Training Provider	Cost for 60 Students
Ready To Work Skills	Awareness	60	Certificate	Week 1 Week 2	3	LSCC/ Partner	Inkind
Brownfields 101	Awareness	4	Certificate	Week 2	3	ADEM	Inkind
Environmental Justice Training	Awareness	16	Certificate	Week 2	3	E3 Solutions	Inkind
HAZWOPER 40 HR	Advanced	40	State/Fed	Week 3	3	LSCC	\$24,000
First Aid/CPR	Advanced	8	State/Fed	Week 4	3	LSCC	Inkind
Lead RRP	Advanced	8	State/Fed	Week 4	3	Contracted	\$12,000
Environmental Sampling	Advanced	24	State/Fed	Week 4	3	Contracted	\$30,000
OSHA 10 HR	Advanced	10	State/Fed	Week 5	3	LSCC	\$6000

NIMS –Levels 100, 200, 700 and 800	Advanced	16	Federal	Week 5	3	Contracted	\$6000
Mold	Awareness	8	Certificate	Week 5	3	LSCC/ Partner	Inkind
Job Readiness Resume Prep	Awareness	6	Certificate	Week 6	3	LSCC	Inkind
Asbestos	Advanced	24	State/Fed	Week 6	3	Contracted	\$30000
Fork Lift Training	Advanced	16	State	Week6	3	LSCC	\$6000
Total Training		240					\$114,000

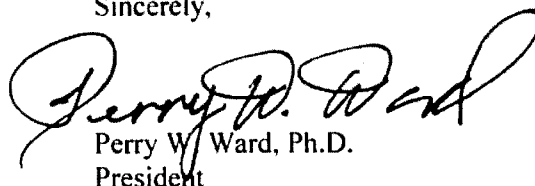
- g. Target Area - City of Birmingham with emphasis on the following Zip Code Areas: 35207 and 35234.
- h. Proposal was submitted through www.grants.gov following the submission instructions in Section IV of the RFP.
- i. Due Date- January 14, 2016
- C. Grant Type** – Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Grant
- D. Location** – Birmingham, Alabama
- E. Contacts:**

Project Director Dr. Karl Pruitt Associate Dean, Liberal Arts and Transfer 3060 Wilson Road, SW Birmingham, Alabama 35221-1717 Phone: (205) 929-6348 Fax: (205) Email: kpruitt@lawsonstate.edu	Chief Executive Officer Dr. Perry Ward President 3060 Wilson Road, SW Birmingham, Alabama 35221-1717 Phone: (205) 929-6301 Fax: (205) 925-8526 Email: pward@lawsonstate.edu
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- F. Date Submitted** – January 14, 2015
- G. Project Period:** After notification of award, we will immediately implement the training program with completion in two years.
- H. Population:** Due to high unemployment rates, the proposed grant will focus on District 4
- I. Training:** Lawson State Community College's program will train 60 citizens and place at least 75% of the 60 graduates in jobs. The proposed training curriculum consists of 7 advance courses and 5 awareness courses. Our goal is to create a sustainable program that will provide the workforce to revitalize the City of Birmingham.

On April 2015, Lawson State Community College and EPA signed an MOU to implement environmental educational training. In order to keep with our vision and commitment, funding is needed to create a sustainable environmental training program that will create jobs. We respectfully ask that you please give favorable consideration to this proposal.

Sincerely,


Perry W. Ward, Ph.D.
President

Community Need

A. Community Description

Jefferson County, Alabama is located in the central portion of the state. Birmingham, Alabama is the largest city in the state and is also the county seat of Jefferson County. District 4 is the target community and is situated in the northern section of Birmingham. It includes the neighborhoods of Collegeville, North Birmingham, Norwood and Fairmont. The total population for this area is approximately 20,000 individuals and 38% live at or below the poverty level. The median income is \$26,952 and the majority of residents are African American. The median age is 35.7, gender is evenly split with the majority of households being headed by females (51%) and the educational attainment is less than high school diploma for 47% of the neighborhood. According to data from Zip Atlas, the average unemployment rate in this area is 1%. The unemployment rate for the city of Birmingham is 7.6%.

Although District 4 is a part of the larger Birmingham City the magnitude and severity of some of its challenges resonate from its location between factories and companies that produce significant amounts of pollution and poisonous soil deposits. This environmental hazard disproportionately adds to the issues of high concentration of poverty, unemployment and violent crime making it difficult to have a high quality of life.

In 2011 the Environmental Protection Agency documented the potential hazard from the release of pollutants from factories and plants that are located in District 4. It has been determined that high levels of pollutants were found on several properties in the District 4 area and the companies in this area will be responsible for clean-up activity. To help with this effort a training program offered by Lawson State Community College will recruit and train residents, especially those in the District 4 area, to become proficient in hazardous clean-up and will provide the needed employment activity necessary to help the community become viable.

The following table summarizes the demographic and economic statistics for District 4 as compared to statistics for Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama and the United States.

	Target Community ^a	Jefferson County/ Birmingham ^a	Alabama ^a	United States
Population	19,889	660,009/212,413	4,822,023	308,745,538 ^a
Unemployment	14.4% ^d	6.2%/7.6%	7.2%	7.9% ^b
Poverty Rate	38%	16.2%/27.3%	17.6%	14.3% ^c
Percent Minority	51%	46%/74%	30%	36% ^a
Per Capita Income	\$24,500	\$26,962/\$19,962	\$23,483	\$26,530 ^c

^aUnited States Department of Commerce. United States Census Bureau – 2010

^bBureau of Labor Statistics

^c2009 American Community Survey

^d ZipAtlas.com (Average of Zip Codes 35207 and 35234)

The City's brownfields sites in these highly improvised communities have negatively impacted the surrounding neighborhoods and the community as a whole through either real or perceived environmental concerns. Most importantly, abandoned brownfields sites in these communities have become magnets for illegal dumping, vandalism and illicit activity.

Many of the older manufacturing sites in Birmingham are no longer in operation. Most of these sites meet the definition of a Brownfields. Even further, the location of many of these abandoned and neglected industrial properties increase the probability that there is environmental justice concerns, particularly among the sites located in the above zip code areas. These areas are predominately comprised of low income, African-American neighborhoods.

The closings of manufacturing plants have resulted in the relocation or complete elimination of thousands of good-paying jobs in the City. This decrease in quality of community has contributed to a population decline and an increase in poverty as displaced workers struggle to find jobs paying a livable wage.

Most of the industrial areas of Birmingham are located in the northern and western sections of the City and these areas were hard hit by declining manufacturing employment. There are 23 census tracts within the City of Birmingham that have an unemployment rate of 10% or higher and a 25% or higher rate of people living below the poverty level as defined by the Department of Health and Human Services. These 23 census tracts were either heavy manufacturing communities or are adjacent neighborhoods that relied on the nearby industrial facilities for work.

Currently, the shut down plants leave behind thousands of acres of underutilized land and thousands of square feet of vacant structures. The City of Birmingham is aggressively seeking to recruit industry, however; a limited amount of readily developable sites have created major challenges to the City's redevelopment plans. The perceived risk of developing potentially contaminated sites has begun to drive development to Greenfield sites outside of the City. As Birmingham becomes more landlocked, there is an urgent community need to increase its redevelopment efforts in order to improve the City's economy and strengthen its neighborhoods.

This proposal will focus on the City of Birmingham, Alabama with a concentration in Zip Codes 35207 and 35234. The City of Birmingham was founded in 1871 and quickly became the industrial capital of the South. North Birmingham was developed as an industrial area with housing for workers built adjacent to factories and mills. North Birmingham still has immense environmental issues, especially in communities that are still heavily industrial. Many of the older manufacturing sites in the target areas are no longer in operation. Most of these sites meet the definition of a Brownfield. Even further, the location of many of these abandoned and neglected industrial properties increase the probability that there are environmental justice concerns. These areas are predominately comprised of low income, African-American neighborhoods.

Lawson will focus on recruiting and training the unemployed, veterans and ex-offenders. Lawson will utilize their existing partnerships with the Alabama Career Center to recruit veterans. LSCC will expand their partnership with the Dannon Project to help person in transition, especially

those unemployed and underemployed that are non-violent ex offenders.

B. Labor Market Demand

According to the Labor Market Division of the Alabama Career Center System there is a demand for skilled laborers in the environmental field in the Birmingham area. Approximately 450 environmental jobs are available and 216 green jobs.

A Labor Market Assessment Survey was conducted to give a guidance of the type of training that is needed by employers and confirm that jobs are available in the environmental technician field for those adequately trained. The survey gave the following results which indicated that hundreds of jobs are available in the area:

Course	Employees needed
40 Hour HAZWOPER	115
OSHA General Industry (10 or 30 Hour)	315
Confined Space	44
Heavy Equipment-Forklift, etc	132
Asbestos Worker	32
Lead Worker	32
Air Sampling Technician	9
Confined Space	27
Water and Soil Sampling Technician	40
Innovative and Alternative Treatment Technologies	31
Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling	35
CPR/First Aid	281
Commercial Drivers License (CDL)	41

Based on the needs and recommendations of Terracon (38th largest engineering firm in the United States with over 150 offices) and Environmental Staffing (currently need environmental technicians), the followed training program was developed: The curriculum as set forth is both comprehensive and realistic. In developing this curriculum, great care was given to ensure adherence to the guidelines with respect to eligible use of funds as well as to provide training based on the assessed needs of prospective employers. Total training will be covered over a six week period.

There will be three training cycles throughout the grant period. At the onset of each training cycle, 2 weeks(at no cost to the grant) will be dedicated to Ready to Work Skills, orientation, life skills development, Brownfields 101 and Environmental Justice Training. The advanced and awareness training in which all trainees will be required to participate will last six weeks. During weeks in which the environmental training takes less than 40 hours, job readiness will be offered (**at no cost to the grant**) to complete the 40 hour week.

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2. Training Program Description

Course Name	Awareness or Advanced Level Training	Hours	Certification	Start Date/ Completion Date	Cycles	Training Provider	Cost for 60 Students	Percent Of Grant
Ready To Work Skills	Awareness	60	Certificate	Week 1 Week 2	3	LSCC/ Partner	In-kind	In-kind
Brownfields 101	Awareness	4	Certificate	Week 2	3	ADEM	In-kind	In-kind
Environmental Justice Training	Awareness	16	Certificate	Week 2	3	E3 Solutions	In-kind	In-kind
HAZWOPER 40 HR	Advanced	40	State/Fed	Week 3	3	LSCC	\$24,000	12
First Aid/CPR	Advanced	8	State/Fed	Week 4	3	LSCC	In-kind	
Lead RRP	Advanced	8	State/Fed	Week 4	3	Contracted	\$12,000	6
Environmental Sampling	Advanced	24	State/Fed	Week 4	3	Contracted	\$30,000	15
OSHA 10 HR	Advanced	10	State/Fed	Week 5	3	LSCC	\$6000	3
NIMS –Levels 100, 200, 700 and 800	Advanced	16	Federal	Week 5	3	Contracted	\$6000	3
Mold	Awareness	8	Certificate	Week 5	3	LSCC/ Partner	In-kind	In-kind
Job Readiness Resume Prep	Awareness	6	Certificate	Week 6	3	LSCC	In-kind	In-kind
Asbestos	Advanced	24	State/Fed	Week 6	3	Contracted	\$30000	15
Fork Lift Training	Advanced	16	State	Week6	3	LSCC	\$6000	3
Supplies for Training								5.7
Total Training Plus Training Supplies		240					\$114,000	62.7

3.BUDGET

Budget Categories	Project Tasks				
	Outreach Recruitment	Instruction	Program Management	Placement/Tracking	Total
Personnel	0	36,000	0	0	36000
Fringe Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Travel		0	7000	2,000	9,000
Contractual	8000	78000	27,000	27,000	140,000
Supplies	3600	11,400			15,000
Other/Training Materials	0		0	0	
TOTAL	\$11,600	\$125,400	\$34,000	\$29,000	\$200,000

BUDGET NARRATIVE

I. Outreach/Recruitment

A. Contractual	\$8000.00
B. Supplies	\$3600.00
Computer, printer, LCD projector and digital camera	
TOTAL OUTREACH/RECRUITMENT COST	\$11,600.00

II. Instruction - (20 Students per Cycle)

A. Personnel	
HAZWOPER40 hrs for 20 students=\$8,000 per cycle x 3 cycles=	\$24,000.00
OSHA 10 HR for 20 students= \$2000 per cycle x 3 cycles=	\$6,000.00
Fork Lift Training for 20 students= \$2000 per cycle x 3 cycles=	\$ 6000.00
B. Contractual	
Lead RRP for 20 students =\$4000 per cycle x 3 cycles=	\$12,000.00
Asbestos Worker for 20 students=\$1000 per cycle x 3 cycles=	\$30,000.00
Environmental Sampling for 20 students=	
for \$10,000 per cycle x 3 cycles =	\$30,000.00
NIMS Training for 20 students= \$2000 per cycle x 3 cycles=	\$6000.00
C. Supplies	\$11,400.00
Student Training Materials and Work Gear; Drug Screening and Course Materials	
TOTAL INSTRUCTION COST	\$ 125,400.00

III. Program Management

A. Contractual

Programmatic cost to manage all aspects of the project. \$27,000.00

B. Travel

Cost for Program Manager, Project Director and Financial Grant
Manager to attend Brownfields New Grantees Meeting \$3000.00

Cost for Program Manager and Project Director to attend
National Brownfields Conference @\$2000.00 per person x2= \$4000.00

TOTAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT COST= \$34,000.00

IV. Placement/Tracking

A. Contractual

Cost to place and track the graduate of the program for one year after
Graduation. \$27,000.00

B. Travel

Cost to recruit companies to hire the graduates of the program \$2000.00

TOTAL PLACEMENT/TRACKING COST \$29,000.00

TOTAL BUDGET \$200,000.00

4. Program Structure, Anticipated Outputs and Outcomes

A. Outputs and Outcomes

Participants Enrolled in Program	Graduates Completing Program	Graduates Placed	Graduates Not Place but Pursuing Further Education
65	60	50	4

B. Recruitment and Screening

Lawson State Community College will use the following community based partners to recruit participants for

The following requirements for participation will be assessed through an application form and pre-test in an effort to support high percent of graduation and placement success:

- A resident of Jefferson County
- Age 18 years or older
- High School Diploma/GED or willingness to participate in the a GED Program
- Pass Background Check
- Pass General Health Test and Drug Screening

Applicants who meet the above requirements will be interviewed. The interview committee will consists of community organizations, local companies, project director, project manager and placement coordinator. All classes will be taught at Lawson State Community College.

C. Program Support

Lawson State Community College Job Placement and the Career Education Center function as a bridge between the student's academic preparation and the world of work. The Center has numerous activities, including career counseling, maintaining a career information library, receiving and publishing job vacancy notices, arranging for prospective employers to visit the campus, interviewing applicants, mailing students credentials to prospective employers, and publicizing campus interviews.

Several initiatives to enhance placement and retention will be effected. A placement coordinator with experience in the environmental field will be contracted. Duties will include (but will not be limited to) contacting and soliciting prospective employers, monitoring the number of employers contacted, compiling and monitoring the results from employer contacts, developing and hosting a job fair for each training cycle using companies that have committed to hiring our trainees; inviting, motivating and enabling potential employers to visit sessions throughout the training to encourage students; developing a computerized data base for tracking the status of each trainee; and tracking trainees' statuses for at least two years (conducting quarterly updates). Job skills training which includes resumes development and interview skills will be provided at the beginning of each cycle by partners at no cost to the grant.

The partnership with the Alabama Career Center will allow each student to create a plus account on Alabama Job Link and provide the following resources:

- Match the graduates with available jobs located in Alabama
- Submit applications to all available jobs
- Veterans will receive advanced job notifications

D. Program Sustainability

Alabama was recently rated the fifth worst polluted state in the United States. With that said, the need for environmental technicians in the state of Alabama will increase. The partnership that is created from this grant funding will allow this program to expand and become sustainable.

An environmental program sustainability plan will be developed by LSCC. It will include environmental employers, corporations, workforce development board, local, state and other federal agencies. A curriculum will be created and placed in LSCC catalog.

5. Programmatic Capability

A. Grant Management

The proposed Environmental Workforce Program will be situated in the Liberal Arts and Transfer department. All grant activity is approved and coordinated by Dr. Myrtes Green who is the Director of Grants Management. Grant funds are processed through the Fiscal Office and the Project Director will have access to all funds. With proper documentation, funds are disbursed to the Project Director through the Business Affairs office under the direction of Mrs. Catherine Long. Project Director, Dr. Karl Pruitt, Associate Dean of Liberal Arts and Transfer Department will dedicate 15% his time to the proposed project. His major responsibility will be to serve as the liaison among the Regional EPA Project Officer, the project manager and the instructors. Dr. Pruitt will meet with the project manager to monitor the progress of the project; meet with the instructors on an as-needed basis; oversee quarterly reports to EPA and communicate with the Project Officer from Region 4 and other EPA officials; and in general, direct the program consistent with federal rules and regulations.

A Project Manager/Placement Coordinator for the proposed project will be contracted in accordance with the procurement standards as articulated in 2 CRF Parts 30 or 31 as appropriate. A project manager with suitable environmental training and experiences will be contracted to oversee this proposed project. Qualifications for the project manager will include, but will not be limited to the following:

University degree in a scientific discipline; A minimum of ten years of EPA experience; A minimum of ten years of administrative experience in the environment field which includes training and job placement experience; Government and federal/state grant activities and significant experience in public participation and community outreach involvement; Ten years direct work experience in a project management capacity, including all aspects of process development and execution; Ten years of managing federal grants, including EPA; Strong written and oral communication skills; Strong interpersonal skills. Duties will include but will

not be limited to 1) training, conducting outreach and recruitment 2) serve as technical advisor 3)preparation of all technical reports 4)entering data into the ACRES database 5)coordinating and planning for three job fairs 5) placing graduates of the program 6) tracking graduates for at least one year 7) serve as quality assurance manager to verify that all courses meet certification requirements 8) attending all project meetings 9) responding to all Brownfield questions from EPA 10) conducting Brownfield Advisory Board meetings 11) directing and managing project from beginning to end.

In the event of turnover of project leadership, other experts in the field will be hired through institutional procedures by which skilled and licensed personnel will be contracted as interim employees until a certified and trained individual is determined.

B. Organizational Experience

Lawson State Community College is a state supported, historically black, comprehensive two-year institution located in Birmingham, Alabama. It offers a wide variety of college transfer and career-technical programs leading to two-year associate degrees and certificates. Lawson State is dedicated to providing affordable and accessible lifelong learning opportunities in order to prepare student for employment, career advancement, and provide customized training needs for business and industry. The student enrollment is representative of the City of Birmingham in that 25% are from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Students who attend Lawson State are primarily first generation college students, students with disabilities, veterans or have some academic deficiencies at entry. The Project Director, Dr. Karl Pruitt, is certified in HAZWOPER and is also a certified trainer in hazardous materials and Citizen's Preparedness. He has extensive experience working and teaching in the field of environmental training. In addition several adjunct instructors and contract personnel will be available for teaching and training. Lawson State has a well-established Career Services and Job Placement Center that will be accessible to all project participants. The Career Services unit will provide for self-directed career exploration by participants, assist the Outreach and Job Placement Coordinator with the interpretation of interest inventories and assist program participants with transfer opportunities and job placement as appropriate.

To insure a high percentage of placement and retention, the following procedures will be implemented:

- A Placement Coordinator will be hired
- Potential employers will attend several classes throughout the training to encourage and motivate the trainees.
- A job fair will be hosted for each training cycle. Companies that have committed to hiring the graduates of the program will attend the job fairs.
- The Placement Coordinator will help the participants develop their resumes.
- Trainees will be encouraged to maintain contact with the Placement Coordinator once they are placed, but also, the coordinator will maintain a database of placed participants and make follow-up contact with the participant, or the hiring company, to track their status. Each trainee's status will be updated at least quarterly for one year.

C. Audit Findings

Lawson State Community College has no history of any adverse audit findings. All federal, state or local funding received by Lawson State has been compliant in completing quarterly, annual and final reports, and all expenditure of funds have been documented and submitted properly according to funding agency requirements.

D. Past Performance and Accomplishments

Lawson State Community College has not been a recipient of an EPA job training grant. However, the college has been the recipient of many federal, state and local grant funding.

Examples of Current Federal Funding Programs

Grant Program	Funding Agency	Budget Amount
TRIO-Birmingham	Department of Education	334,392
TRIO-Bessemer	Department of Education	281,292
Upward Bound	Department of Education	337,500
Title III-HBCU Programs	Department of Education	1,700,000
HBCU-UP STEM	National Science Foundation	249,714
TAACCT	Department of Labor	10,000,000

All grants have accurate financial and performance reporting. As a state government entity, LSCC adheres to Alabama procurement policies and procedures. The Office of State Purchasing (OSP), a unit of the Division of Administrative Services, is responsible for standardizing, procuring, or supervising the procurement of all goods, services, and major repairs required by state agencies. LSCC uses PeopleSoft software as its fiscal management database. The system requires real-time entry or batch entry processing of financial data, and is, thus, equipped to provide on-demand financial reporting. Student data is also collected as part of day-to-day operations. This real-time collection through real-time entry or batch entry processing also allows for on-demand reporting. Because of this, LSCC has been very successful in managing state and federal grants. Over the past five-years, LSCC has managed federal grants and contracts that average over \$10 million. Each of these grants requires quarterly and/or annual reporting of performance and fiscal data. All reports have been timely and accurate. Each college's procurement process insures that the data is timely and accurate. State and college policies and procedures require that all purchases over a certain amount go through the bid process. Requisitions are completed by the requester, approved by Administration, checked and coded by Finance, and ordered by the Purchasing Department. Receiving documents are verified, signed, and forwarded to Finance for payment. Internal controls are a set of policies and procedures. Internal controls are a set of policies and procedures to prevent deliberate or misguided use of funds for unauthorized purposes. To this end, the purchasing, payment, and check issuing functions for LSCC are divided between different personnel.

4. Community and Employer Partnerships

A. Collaboration with Entities Involved with Local Remediation Activities and Environmental Projects

- Terracon and Environmental Staffing assisted Lawson State Community College with curriculum development for the proposed project. Terracon has successfully performed on 190 EPA Brownfield Area-Wide Planning, EWDJT, Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, Cleanup and Multi-Purpose grant. They are the 38th largest engineering firm in the United States. Terracon's 150 plus office locations provides environmental, materials, geotechnical and facilities services nationwide. They are in constant need for environmental technicians and staff which EWDJT can produce. The office in Birmingham, Alabama employs 50 engineers, scientists, technicians, and support personnel, including interns.
Terracon provided valuable information to support this grant application and recommended the following training classes:
- HAZWOPER 40 HR
- OSHA 10 HR
- Lead
- Asbestos
- Mold
- Air Monitoring (Part of LSCC Environmental Sampling Curriculum)
- Field Documentation (Part of LSCC Environmental Sampling Curriculum)

Discussed in collaboration with LSCC, Terracon agreed to provide the following training and placement resources:

- Provide gratis our USEPA Brownfield Cooperative Agreement program experience in support of LSCC's completion of 5. Programmatic Capability, D.1; up to 30 hours Senior Consultant, leveraged value \$4,500
- Assist with curriculum development
- Provide internships when available
- Provide local and national environmental instructors/speakers, both technical and human resources
- Provide gratis, specialized environmental technology not readily procured under EWDJT grants for classroom demonstrations and training (e.g., X-Ray Fluorescence units for lead testing, Photo-Ionization Detectors for soil gas, systems/samplers for subfloor/subsurface vapor intrusion)
- Participate in the annual Job Fair with booth and materials
- Interview graduates of the program with regard to potential local, regional and national employment
- Assist with on-the-job counseling
- Attend classes to encourage and motivate the trainees by explaining job opportunities that are available in the environmental field and how then to promote themselves within an environmental company

Terracon is currently working on projects in the North Birmingham area. (See letter of support in Attachments)

Environmental Staffing (EN-STAFF) is a staffing firm that seeks individuals who are trained and certified environmental technician. EN-STAFF currently has contracts to hire environmental technicians in Region 4 for the next 4 years. They will assist LSCC with the following:

- interview the graduates of the program
- assist with job placement
- provide job counseling.

EN-STAFF is in need of individuals trained in lead, mold and hazardous waste operations. (See letter of support in Attachments)

B. Community Partnership Building

Lawson State Community College has numerous years of experience working in the community on environmental and health related issues. Our nursing program is involved in community service projects in Birmingham and surrounding areas. Our students have been involved in health and environmental projects for many years in the Birmingham area. On July 25, 2015, our Natural Science Department and Nursing Department in partnership with the Northern Birmingham Community Coalition, the City of Birmingham, the Environmental Protection Agency and Jefferson County, planned and facilitated a Health and Career Fair in the North Birmingham communities. In 2015, Debra Love (Environmental Chemist) on behalf of Lawson State attended and presented at community meetings in North Birmingham. She also represented Lawson State Community College at meetings held at the EPA in Atlanta to address the environmental issues in North Birmingham. LSCC is an active member of the Brownfields Task Force in North Birmingham.

C. Employer Involvement

A Job Fair will be held at the end of each training cycle. Employers will participate in all three job fairs. Employers will also attend class to encourage and motivate the trainees by explaining job opportunities available in the environmental field.

As stated earlier, LSCC has formed a strong partnership with environmental firms that will provide in-kind resources in support of the proposed grant.

- Provide gratis our USEPA Brownfield Cooperative Agreement program experience in support of LSCC's completion of 5. Programmatic Capability, D.1; up to 30 hours Senior Consultant, leveraged value \$4,500
- Assist with curriculum development, including Terracon-specific internships within curriculum as available Provide local and national environmental instructors/speakers, both technical and human resources
- Provide gratis, specialized environmental technology not readily procured under EWDJT grants for classroom demonstrations and training (e.g., X-Ray Fluorescence units for lead

testing, Photo-Ionization Detectors for soil gas, systems/samplers for subfloor/subsurface vapor intrusion)

- Participate in the annual Job Fair with booth and materials
- Interview graduates of the program with regard to potential local, regional and national employment
- Assist with on-the-job counseling
- Attend classes to encourage and motivate the trainees by explaining job opportunities that are available in the environmental field and how then to promote themselves within an environmental company

7. Leveraging

Several partners have committed to leveraging resources. The project includes the following commitments:

Leveraging Organization	Leverage Resource
Lawson State Community College	Administrative Cost
Lawson State Community College	Classroom Space
Lawson State Community College Adult Education	Free GED Classes Life Skill Training Job Readiness Skills
Alabama Department of Environmental Management	Brownfields 101 Training
Lawson State Community College	Transportation Resources
Alabama Career Center	Job Placement Resources Ready to Work Resources
E3 Solutions, Inc.	Environmental Justice Training
Lawson State Community College	60 HRS Ready to Work Resources Computer Skills Gain/enhance skills in Windows, Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Internet, and E-mail. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication Skills Gain/enhance Team Building skills. • Customer Service Discover techniques that make for good customer service. • Problem Solving Gain/enhance skills in Problem Solving, Time Management, Conflict Resolution, and Workplace Ethics. • Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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	<p>(FDIC) Money Smart FDIC Money Smart helps individuals learn the basics of personal finance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Acquisition Skills Gain/enhance skills in completing applications, interviewing, and resume writing. • Operations Gain/enhance skills in Precision Measurement, Plant Safety, Just-in-Time Operation, and Statistical Process Control. • Workplace Behavior Gain/enhance skills in handling Diversity, Harassment, Workplace Violence, and Workplace Safety • Basic Education Remediate and assess employability skills in Applied Mathematics, Reading for Information, and Locating Information.
Terracon	30 HRS of Senior Consultant value @ \$4500.00
Terracon	Participate in Job Fairs
Terracon	Provide specialized environmental technology for classroom demonstrations and training utilizing X-Ray Fluorescence units for lead testing, Photo-Ionization Detectors for soil gas, systems/samplers for subfloor/subsurface vapor intrusion

3. MILESTONES SCHEDULE

Month	Milestone	
1 and 2 10/1/2016-11/30/2016	Grant Agreement Workplan Contract Program Manager/ Placement Coordinator	
3 and 4 12/1/2016-1/30/2017	Retain and Schedule Instructors Prepare Outreach Materials Purchase Supplies Recruit/Outreach Application Process Background Check Health Screening Interviews Enrollment First Quarterly Report ACRES Reporting	20 Enrolled
5 and 6 2/1/2017-3/31/2017	Training Cycle 1 Job Fair Graduation	18-20 Graduate
7 and 8 4/1/2017-5/30/2017	Placement for Training Cycle 1 Recruit and Outreach for Training Cycle 2 Tracking Brownfields Advisory Board Meeting Second Quarterly Report ACRES Reporting	
9 and 10 6/1/2017-7/31/2017	Application Process for Training Cycle 2 Background Check Health Screening Interviews Enrollment Third Quarterly Report	20 Enrolled
11 and 12 8/1/2017-9/30/2017	Training Cycle 2 Job Fair Graduation	18-20 Graduate
13 and 14 10/1/2017-11/30-2017	Placement for Training Cycle 2 Recruit and Outreach for Training Cycle 3 Tracking Brownfields Advisory Board Meeting Fourth Quarterly Report ACRES Reporting	
15 and 16	Application Process	20 Enrolled

12/1/2017-1/30/2018	Background Check Health Screening Interviews Enrollment Fifth Quarterly Report ACRES Reporting	
17 and 18 2/1/2018-3/30/2018	Training Cycle 3 Job Fair Graduation	18-20 Graduate
19 and 20 4/1/2018-5-30/2018	Placement for Training Cycle 3 Recruit and Outreach for Training Cycle 4 Tracking Brownfields Advisory Board Meeting Application Process Background Check Health Screening Interviews Enrollment Sixth Quarterly Report ACRES Reporting	20 Enrolled
21 and 22 6/1/2018-7/31-2018	Training Cycle 4 Job Fair Graduation Seventh Quarterly Report	18-20 Graduate
23 and 24 8/1/2018-9/30/2018	Placement Tracking Brownfields Advisory Board Meeting Final Report	

Appendix 3

Other Factors Checklist

Other Factors Checklist

Name of Applicant: Lawson State Community College

Please identify with an X any of the items below which may apply to your proposed Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training grant project area as described in your proposal. Also, provide the page number and where the information is located within your proposal on how you meet the factor on the line provided next to each factor. EPA may verify these disclosures and supporting information prior to selection and may consider this information during the evaluation process.

- ☒ Recent (2008 or later) significant economic disruption (unrelated to a natural disaster or manufacturing/auto plant closure/power plant closure) has occurred within the community, resulting in a significant percentage loss of community jobs and tax base. _____
- ☐ Fair distribution of funds between urban and non-urban areas, including an equitable distribution of funds to "micro" communities (those communities with populations of 10,000 or less). Provide your total population count below.

- ☐ Fair distribution of funds between new applicants and previous job training grant recipients; ("New" applicants are also defined as organizations that received EPA brownfields job training grant funding in 2008 or prior to 2008) Indicate whether or not you have ever received EPA job training grant funding before, and if so, in what year(s) did you receive funding?

- ☐ Whether the applicant is a federally recognized Indian Tribe or United States Territory, or is an organization that will serve tribal or territorial residents.

- ☒ The needs of communities adversely affected by natural disasters (2007 or later).

- ☐ Whether the applicant is a recipient or a core partner of a HUD/DOT/EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities (PSC) grant and the proposed target area includes the same area served through the PSC funding. Examples of PSC grant or technical assistance include a HUD Regional Planning or Challenge grant, DOT Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER), or EPA Smart Growth Implementation or Building Blocks Assistance, etc. _____
- ☐ Whether the applicant is one of the 24 recipients, or a core partner/implementation strategy party, of a "manufacturing community" designation provided by the Economic

Development Administration (EDA) under the Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership (IMCP). A core partner/implementation strategy party is a local partner organization/jurisdiction that will carry out the proposed strategy, as demonstrated in letters of commitment or memoranda of understanding which documents their contributions, roles, and responsibilities to the partnership. EDA may provide EPA a list of the core partners/implementation strategy parties for each of the 24 "manufacturing community" designees, which EPA would use to verify this factor. Applicants must clearly demonstrate there is a nexus between their IMCP designation and the proposed training activities. _____

☒ Proposals that seek to serve veterans. _____

14. Areas Affected by Project

Birmingham, Alabama

Jefferson County, Alabama

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		
* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision		
* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>		
* 3. Date Received: 01/14/2016		4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>		7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="Lawson State Community College"/>		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text" value="63-0641064"/>		* c. Organizational DUNS: <input type="text" value="0671099260000"/>
d. Address:		
* Street1: <input type="text" value="3060 Wilson Road"/>		
Street2: <input type="text"/>		
* City: <input type="text" value="Birmingham"/>		
County/Parish: <input type="text"/>		
* State: <input type="text" value="AL: Alabama"/>		
Province: <input type="text"/>		
* Country: <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>		
* Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text" value="35221-1717"/>		
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: <input type="text" value="Liberal Arts-College Transfer"/>		Division Name: <input type="text"/>
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: <input type="text" value="Dr."/>		* First Name: <input type="text" value="Myrtes"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text" value="Dunn"/>		
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Green"/>		
Suffix: <input type="text"/>		
Title: <input type="text" value="Assistant to the President"/>		
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="205-929-6305"/>		Fax Number: <input type="text" value="205-925-8526"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="mdgreen@lawsonstate.edu"/>		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

H: Public/State Controlled Institution of Higher Education

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

T: Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.815

CFDA Title:

Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Cooperative Agreements

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OSWER-OBLR-16-01

* Title:

FY16 ENVIRONMENTAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND JOB

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Areas Affected by Project2.docx

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

Lawson State Community College Workforce Training Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

* a. Applicant AL-007

* b. Program/Project AL-007

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 10/01/2016

* b. End Date: 09/30/2018

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	200,000.00
* b. Applicant	0.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	0.00
* g. TOTAL	200,000.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- ☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .
- ☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- ☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Dr. * First Name: Myrtes

Middle Name: Dunn

* Last Name: Green

Suffix:

* Title: Assistant to the President

* Telephone Number: 205-929-6305 Fax Number: 205-925-8526

* Email: mdgreen@lawsonstate.edu

* Signature of Authorized Representative: Myrtes Green * Date Signed: 01/14/2016

BUDGET INFORMATION - Non-Construction Programs

OMB Number: 4040-0006
Expiration Date: 06/30/2014

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. FY16 Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) Grants	66.815	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="200,000.00"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="200,000.00"/>
2. <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Totals		\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="200,000.00"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text" value="200,000.00"/>

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SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

6. Object Class Categories	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY				Total (5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	FY16 Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) Grants				
a. Personnel	\$ 36,000.00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 36,000.00
b. Fringe Benefits	0.00				
c. Travel	9,000.00				9,000.00
d. Equipment	0.00				
e. Supplies	15,000.00				15,000.00
f. Contractual	140,000.00				140,000.00
g. Construction	0.00				
h. Other	0.00				
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)	200,000.00				\$ 200,000.00
j. Indirect Charges	0.00				\$
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	\$ 200,000.00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 200,000.00
7. Program Income	\$ 0.00	\$	\$	\$	\$

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SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES				
(a) Grant Program	(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	(e)TOTALS
8. FY16 Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) Grants	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTAL (sum of lines 8-11)	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS					
	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
14. Non-Federal	\$				
15. TOTAL (sum of lines 13 and 14)	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT				
(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (YEARS)			
	(b)First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth
16. FY16 Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) Grants	\$ 100,000.00	\$	\$	\$
17.				
18.				
19.				
20. TOTAL (sum of lines 16 - 19)	\$ 100,000.00	\$	\$	\$

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION	
21. Direct Charges:	22. Indirect Charges: NA
23. Remarks:	

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